

SEP 3 1913

SEPTEMBER 4, 1913

PRICE 10 CENTS

# Leslie's

ESTABLISHED IN 1855



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The Schenck Press

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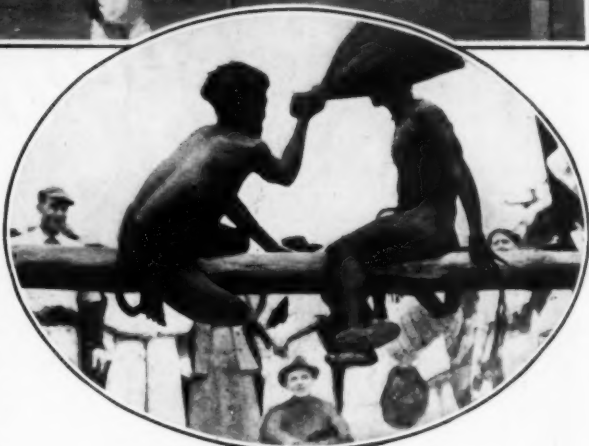
# Sport Aiding to Develop a Primitive People

The accompanying photos were taken by Mr. E. S. Brown, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in the Philippines. He is working with the Governor General in introducing athletics throughout the islands as an influence in the development of the native Filipino, and with great success, for wherever the sports have been introduced they have made an inroad on the minds and hearts of these people, and it has then been easier to teach the more serious phases of development. Baseball is now supplanting the cruel cock-fights in the islands and the awful head-hunters (who considered killing human beings and retaining their dried heads as trophies as a necessary acquirement of manhood) are now playing baseball and volley ball instead of going after their gory trophies.



**A DARK-SKINNED VAULTER MAKES A RECORD**

At the Inter-scholastic Championship Meets in which the natives from all parts of the islands take part, some very good records are made. Here we have an excellent photo of a Filipino making a splendid score at one of the meets, the vault being over ten feet. The primitive instinct of the Filipino to go barefooted seems not to have been overcome and the use of athletic shoes substituted, for this vaulter, you will notice, is barefooted.



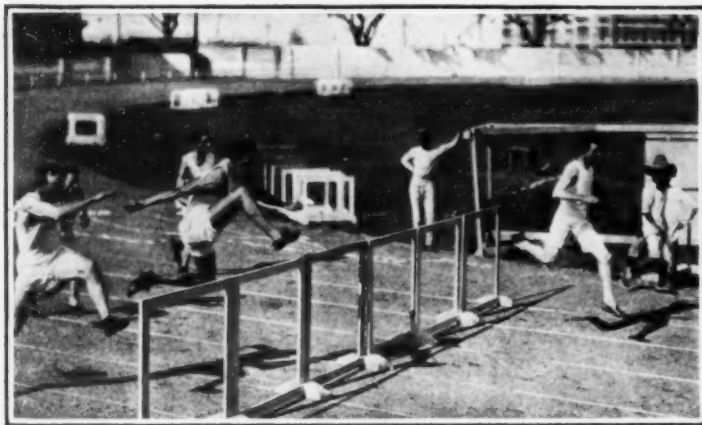
**A SPIRITED PILLOW FIGHT**

Perched on a pole six or eight feet above the ground are two Filipinos. Their feet are crossed and the pole gripped tightly with the knees. Each is then handed a pillow. With these, they buffet each other until either one is knocked off the pole and declared the winner. It is a spirited game that, aside from good exercise, teaches patience and endurance.



**A TEAM THAT IS DOING GOOD WORK**

This is a picture of one of the best of the girls' basketball teams. They represent the Tondo School in Manila. The younger generation of the natives are showing marked improvement in all mental and physical characteristics. Note the bright intelligent faces of most of those in this group.



**AN EXCITING HURDLE RACE**

The start of a hurdle race in the open championships at one of the interscholastic meets in Manila. The race is for Filipinos against Americans, and J. H. Gray, an American, formerly of Dartmouth College, is shown in the lead.



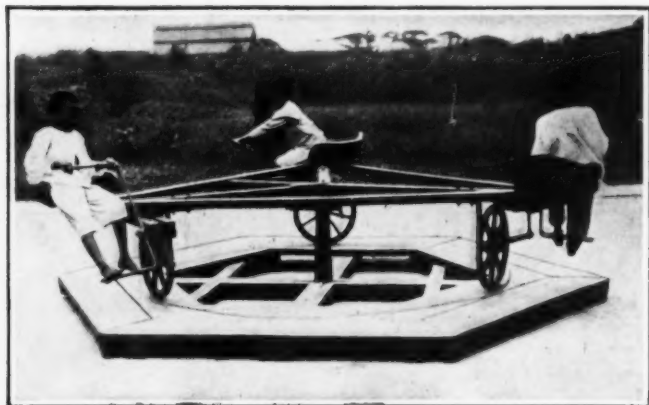
**FILIPINO GIRL ATHLETES**

The great movement to introduce sports among the Filipinos is not confined to the men. The girls are rapidly being taught indoor baseball, basket ball and numerous other games that their American sisters enjoy. Here we have a set of swarthy skinned maids enjoying a frisky game of indoor baseball in the open.



**ONE OF MANY VOLLEY BALL COURTS**

Throughout the islands there are literally thousands of these courts where the one-time savages and head hunters are now becoming proficient in the game, enjoying it thoroughly and developing mentally and physically under the direction of able American tutors.



**AMUSING THE YOUNGSTERS**

A home-made merry-go-round that is propelled by the energy of the happy riders. This gives the boys good exercise and tends to keep their minds diverted and out of mischief as well as affording one of the great amusements of childhood.



## DID YOU EVER MAKE A SPEECH?

Do you remember how hard it was to get started?

Are you President of a Chamber of Commerce or any other important commercial body?

Are you at the head of a bank, corporation or a business, and accustomed to attending banquets, and sometimes do you preside?

Are you a professor of a college, teacher of a school, or leader in any particular branch of work?

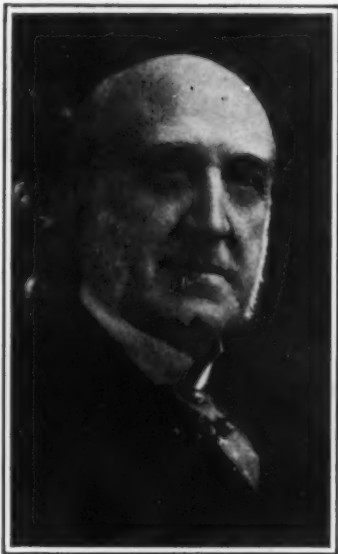
Are you a politician? Do you ever talk to your constituents?

If so, you will know how necessary it is to have the gift of good speaking and a knowledge of current events.

Are you a member of any legislative body, or do you expect to be?

How important it is that you should be well informed on all subjects of political, historic and current interest.

The orations of ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the matchless orator of our times, cover a wide area—they are of big national importance, and will give you a real insight into national affairs and politics. Would you like all these orations for your reference library? No encyclopedia would help you as much.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Mr. Depew has closely studied the careers of some of the most distinguished men of all time, and has set forth their careers in brilliant style in memorial and anniversary addresses. This list comprises George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, James A. Garfield and many others.

These books also contain the famous historical and political addresses made by Senator Depew as well as a number of college and educational addresses delivered by him.

### Here is Your Opportunity

These notable addresses have been gathered in book form. They are printed in eight splendid Octavo Volumes, illustrated with portraits of famous Americans from original etchings. They were privately printed and not on public sale. The books on hand, with the plates and copyrights have been purchased by the LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY. It now makes a special offer.

First: the handsome, expensive De Luxe Edition, bound in full Spanish leather, the first volume containing the autograph of Senator Depew, under his portrait. Less than 180 sets remain. These will be offered, as long as they last, at \$50 a set.

Second: the edition that was printed for private distribution. It is not on sale at book stores and when this edition is exhausted, copies can only be gotten from collectors at any price the collector may demand. It is the only autographed edition of Senator Depew's speeches.

Third: the same eight volumes neatly bound in cloth, including all the illustrations, but not autographed, can be had for \$16 a set. The edition is also limited.

Orders for either edition will only be filled if they are received in time to supply the books. Reservation can be made by wire. Cash must accompany orders. Circulars of full information can be had by writing to

**LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY**  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

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The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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## Some of Next Week's Features

**THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES OF SERBIA**, by Mrs. C. R. Miller, relates the good work done by the patriotic women of Serbia as nurses in the military hospitals at Belgrade. During the recent wars in the Balkans thousands of wounded soldiers were brought to the capital of Serbia and the women responded nobly to the demands made upon them to minister to their disabled countrymen.

**SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT PRUNES**, by Henry T. Dimond, raises this article of diet to a level of high importance. The prune has been the subject of many a joke, but whoever reads Mr. Dimond's story and learns from it the magnitude of the prune producing industry, will hereafter have a higher respect for the humble fruit and his appetite for it, if jaded, is likely to be restored.

**THE BRIDE OF THE LONG NIGHT**, James Oliver Curwood's absorbing story, will be completed, and its happy ending will please every sentimental reader. This is one of the gifted and popular writer's best fictional efforts.

**IN THE WORLD OF WOMANKIND**, Kate Upson Clark's special department, will be brimful of life and interest as usual, and will impart sound and wholesome advice to Mrs. Clark's host of feminine readers.

**THE OLD FAN SAYS**, by Ed A. Goewey, illustrated by "Zim," makes a strong weekly appeal to a large clientele, and every lover of the national game among LESLIE'S subscribers enjoys its crisp paragraphs and its facetious illustrations.

**A CAMERA TRIP THROUGH ALASKA**. A double page of pictures by Edgar Allen Forbes—the first of a series of articles and photographs showing Alaska as it is, from Skagway to Nome.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN**  
Largest S.S. Co. in the WORLD  
Over 400 Ships  
1,306,819 TONS



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BY THE

**Hamburg - American Line**

**New Cruise—ORIENT-INDIA**

By the **S. S. CLEVELAND**,  
17,000 tons

From New York January 15th, 1914. Through the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, Red Sea and Indian Ocean to Bombay and Colombo, including side trips through INDIA, THE HOLY LAND and EGYPT, stopping at interesting points in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Duration about 3 months.  
Cost \$700 up

including shore excursions and necessary expenses.

### NILE SERVICE

By superb steamers of the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company.

**Cruises to West Indies, Venezuela, and the Panama Canal**

by the largest ships visiting the Caribbean Sea

**S. S. AMERIKA and VICTORIA LUISE**

During January-February-March-April. Duration 16 to 29 days.  
Cost \$145-\$175 up

Two 15-day Cruises from New Orleans during January and February. Shore trips optional.

### 1915

**Around the World, Through the Panama Canal**

From New York January 27th, 1915

By 17,000-ton S. S. CLEVELAND  
Duration 135 days. Rates \$900 up  
including shore trips and necessary expenses.

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Weekly Sailings to Cuba, Jamaica, and the Panama Canal, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, by new fast Twin-Screw Steamers. Low rates until October.

Our Tourist Department, with experience of over 25 years, arranges Tours by Rail or Steamer to all parts of the world.

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# News of the Time Told in Pictures

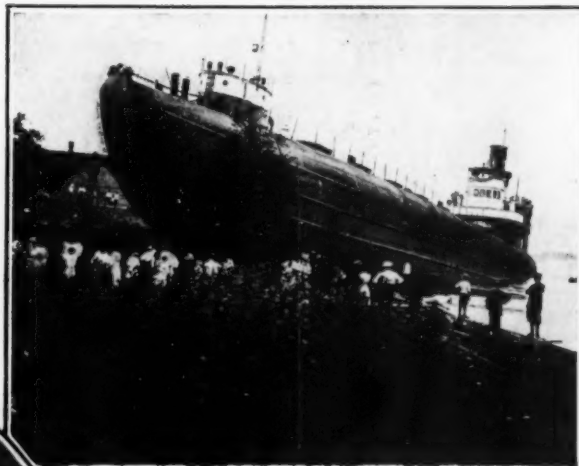


## SURVIVAL OF AN OLD-FASHIONED CUSTOM

Farmers of Essex, Morris and Union Counties, N. J., having a good time at the Grangers' picnic recently held at Verona Lake. This annual affair is one of the few surviving customs of old-time country life in that section. It is a general reunion of hundreds of members of rural families.

## A NEWSPAPER MAGNATE'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who lately purchased from John D. Spreckels the San Francisco Call, which will be consolidated with the Chronicle. The Call and the Chronicle are morning papers and have been strong Republican rivals. The Call was founded in 1856 by seven printers, but later passed into a succession of other hands, one of these proprietors being James A. Simonton, afterwards general manager of the Associated Press. Mr. De Young has been owner and manager of his paper since 1865. Many eminent writers have been contributors to the Call, which is one of the most powerful and influential papers on the Pacific coast.



## A STEAMER LEAPS OUT OF THE WATER

While the Canadian whaleback Atikokan was going down the St. Clair River near Marine City, Mich., recently the steering gear broke and the boat, headed for shore, crashed into a breakwater and dock, demolished a warehouse and landed on the bank. The vessel was pulled off.



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A thousand-barrel-an-hour oil well burning near Mooringsport, La. The blaze continued from Aug. 8th to Aug. 13th, causing a loss of \$20,000 a day. It required a battery of 51 engines fighting with steam to put out the fire. A hundred guards kept back the public and prevented additional fires. The fire in this "gusher" was caused by a lighted match.



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Wreck of a train which ran at night into a washout 5 miles north of Marietta, Ga., killing 4 men. The engine and 14 cars plunged into a washout to the depth of about 30 feet. It was the worst wreck on record on that division of the railroad. Traffic was badly demoralized, as it was four days before the wreckage was sufficiently cleared to allow trains to run.

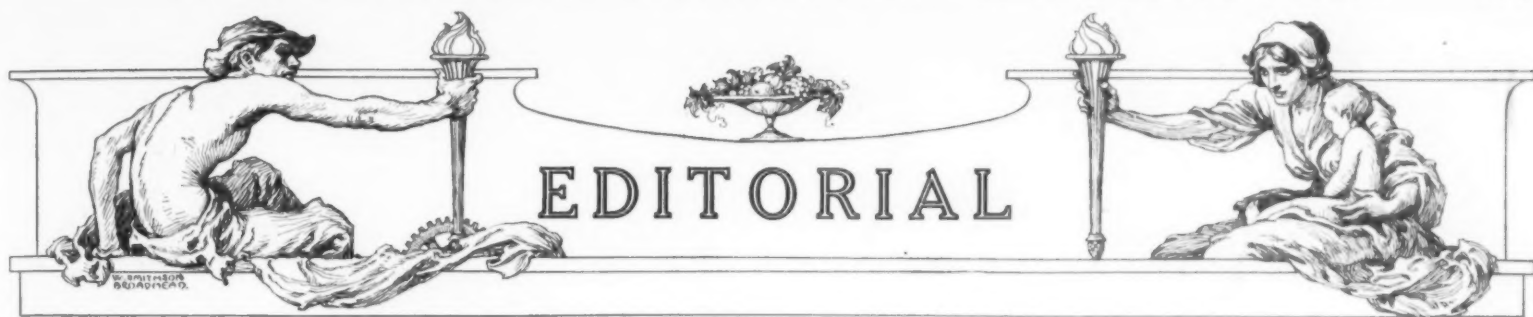


## FIGHTING THE FLAMES IN THE HEART OF A GREAT CONFLAGRATION

Remarkable photo of a scene at the recent fire in Jersey City, N. J., which destroyed 6 factories, 30 tenements and a lumber yard. The loss was \$1,000,000 and 1000 persons were made homeless. The entire fire department of the city had to fight six hours to get the flames under control and the lives of the firemen were at times in danger. One fire company, threatened by a sudden outburst of flame, had to abandon its engine, which was ruined by the intense heat.

One of the establishments consumed was a cooperage plant and the group in the picture is seen standing on a pile of barrels, braving peril like a forlorn hope in battle. Terrific explosions of chemicals in a soap factory added to the dangers of the situation. The fire started in the cooperage plant during the noon hour, when nearly all the employees of the various plants were out. Otherwise it is believed there might have been serious loss of life.





### Cheer Up!

**I**S the world growing worse? Many think so. Elderly men and women say things were different when they were young. The pace was not so fast; luxuries were not as common; living was cheaper; we were not so constantly on the go.

We stayed at home; we read less and thought more. The family circle described our circumference. We made less, got along with less, lived a simpler life on plainer food, with fewer amusements, not as much leisure, more health and greater satisfaction.

Our elders ask; "Is there a reason for the new pace we are following? Is anything different from what it was?" Alas, yes! Everything is different. We are living in a new world. In fifty years, unthought of, unimagined, and unperceived changes have been brought about with a sweeping hand.

It is a world of doing and daring. The field of endeavor is no longer limited. Time and space are minimized and limitations discredited.

The telegraph, telephone and cable make market prices for every commodity for all the globe, every day and every hour. No deserts are without travelers, no dark continents without explorers.

The ocean is a ferry crossed by gigantic steamers in less time than it took to go from Buffalo to New York by packet boat. New York and Chicago are only three-quarters of a day apart and the jump from the Western metropolis to the Pacific Coast is made in three days. Is it remarkable that man's vision has been broadened and his wants multiplied with such an amazing increase in his opportunities?

If our nation is great, it is because the world is great. The world is now the field of action of every leader of finance and every captain of industry. Read the proofs in the figures of our wonderful export trade, now surpassing that of any nation but Great Britain.

Reflect on the meaning of a world market which in a year consumes our cotton, corn, coal, oil, machines and fabrics to the vast total value of over two and a quarter billion dollars. Woe be to any hostile hand that under pretence of preventing restraint of trade paralyzes our world-wide market!

The American is a speculator by nature, as the Yankee is an inventor by birth. It is the fashion to decry the speculator. He is the world builder, the discoverer, promoter, explorer and the real progressive. All history proves it.

Behind the magnificent development of our farms stands the courage of the pioneer starting with all his little worldly possessions on a prairie schooner "to dare the dangers and hardships of the Emigrant Trail" with a trusted rifle in his hand and the love of God in his heart.

Behind the spidery web of railroads, reaching into every section and giving a market to every farmer, producer and merchant, stood the enterprise of men with capital and brains ready to take the risk of building the iron highway because they had faith in their country's future.

Behind the magnificent material development of our land, opening the iron mine and the coal field and exploring the oil regions, has always stood the dauntless captains of industry of whom we were once so proud and who one day will come into their own again.

Perhaps we are not all as good as we were, but this is an age of activity and publicity. We do more good, and we see more evil. The larger the field of ripening corn the greater the number of the weeds and the harder the task of the husbandman to cultivate the one and destroy the other. This does not mean that the soil is less fertile or the weeds more plentiful. Nor does it mean that the reward of toil is lessened.

The world is what we make it. Opportunities are only worth as much as we determine to get from them. We have our choice between good and evil. We can cultivate the corn or we can let the weeds exhaust the soil. Let us not impute to others the evil results of our own shortcomings.

The world has expanded during the past fifty years. It is larger. It is wider. It is richer. It has more people and their activities are more intense. Its evils have grown with the good, for nature is impartial, but it is not a bad world. It is only as bad or as good as we make it.

Does any of us believe that in the struggle between the good and the bad, if the challenge were given, if the lines were drawn and the battle opened, the contest would end in the victory for the vile and vicious? Not for a single moment.

Cheer up! The best is yet to come. In God we trust!

### Six Months of President Wilson.

**W**HILE ordinarily six months is too short a period in which to enable the country to pass an approximately correct judgment on a new President, in Wilson's case this period has been crowded with incidents which have furnished tests such as new executives are seldom called upon to meet. We must always make reasonable allowance for his comparative inexperience in high office, and the obstacles which have beset him among the leaders of his own party.

President Wilson has kept the country out of war with Mexico, as his predecessor, Taft, did, and to this extent he has met the expectations of a majority of the people, but he has had no vigorous, intelligent policy which the country or the world could recognize. He has allowed matters to drift, and we fear to let Europe gain a sort of quasi-leadership in Mexican affairs.

President Wilson's appointment of Bryan, at the head of his cabinet, which the country interpreted as evidence of a desire to take his most formidable presidential rival off the track for 1916, was a mistake. It enables Bryan to pose as the real head of the administration, and gives comfort to the friends of Champ Clark, the man who led Wilson for many ballots in the Baltimore convention, and who, instead of Wilson, was the real favorite of the Democratic masses, and in all probability will be again in 1916, in spite of Bryan's

ambition to head the ticket for the fourth time. Such leadership as he has attempted to assert on the tariff and the currency has been disputed by many of his party, with the result that such trade disturbance as tariff changes inevitably cause is heightened and prolonged.

While the country assumed that the President was a sound money man of the robust Cleveland type, he has come under the influence of that element of his party, led by Henry of Texas and Ragsdale of South Carolina, who are attempting to revive the old days when the Democrats were dominated by the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist party, and the rag money men in general. This is not the sort of a man the conservative element of the country, on March 4, supposed it had elected.

Wilson's surrender to the professional labor politicians, both in his appointments to federal office and in his weak acceptance of the vicious labor rider to an appropriation bill—the rider which Taft vetoed shortly before he left office—was a painful revelation to his friends. Class legislation is anti-American and assails the principle of the square deal to which Wilson was supposed to be devoted.

President Wilson is an amiable man. He has aimed to enforce the laws honestly, and with as little friction as possible. But he does not show the courage of a Cleveland, who fought his party when it was wrong, as on the silver issue, and compelled it to be saner than it wanted to be. Wilson's desire to conciliate all factions of his party, and to win the nomination in 1916 are so obvious that they will hamper him seriously in that ambition.

But the President is entitled to a fair opportunity to show what he can do. It may be that he has not had it in the first six months of his administration.

Let Wilson rule!

### The Plain Truth

**R**OOSEVELT! If he ever hears of it, Colonel Roosevelt will not be distressed over the announcement from Milwaukee that its "Roosevelt Guards are no more." This is the only Jewish militia company in the state. It was organized when Roosevelt was President and was named in his honor. Now by a two-thirds vote of its membership, it has been decided to change the name to the "Hebrew Guards so as not to entangle the organization with a leader of a political party who has passed the climax of his career." Whither are we drifting?

**P**RAYERS! After two weeks of scorching heat, the suffering people of Kansas and Missouri asked for a day of public prayer and supplication. It was ever thus. When the voice of lamentation is in the land, when the heavy hand of suffering is felt, when the common cry is for release from distress, the aid of the Almighty is sought. Some may find in this a text for criticism. They may ask if suffering alone impels a sense of duty and a recognition of Divine favor by those who, at other times, listen only to the voice of pleasure and the call of enjoyment. But are there not hours for relaxation and amusement as well as for prayer and worship? Isn't the appeal of the drought-stricken sufferers for help in their hour of need one of the proofs that the nation made no mistake in placing upon its coins the motto "In God We Trust"?

**B**USINESS! "What will the harvest be?" is the question of the business man and working man. Grave doubt has arisen regarding the effect of tariff and banking legislation. The imputation that the political opponents of President Wilson, to discredit his administration, would prefer to have hard, rather than good, times is unworthy of fair-minded men. Our greatest captains of industry are naturally optimists. No pessimist ever risks his money in new enterprises. The miser is always a pessimist, and the man with constructive tendencies an optimist. A good deal of interest is therefore felt, and much importance attached, to recent interviews with Mr. Henry C. Frick, the greatest iron-master of the United States, and with Mr. John Claffin, widely known as "the king of the dry-goods business," and president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Both these influential gentlemen are reported as stating that the outlook for business in the United States is decidedly good in spite of the proposed tariff changes, because their effect has been discounted, and also because stocks of manufactured goods on hand are light. One observation by Mr. Frick deserves especial consideration. It is in the line of what many other thoughtful men of affairs are expressing. In the interview cabled from London, Mr. Frick is reported as saying:

"The one greatest need is for a let-up in governmental lawsuits and interference which continually threaten capital and inevitably create an atmosphere of general uncertainty and mistrust." True as Gospel!

**A**LDRICH! One of the greatest needs of the country for years has been an elastic currency system such as other leading nations have. President Wilson deserves credit for making an effort to meet this need. The Republican Party while in power struggled to pass a banking reform bill but failed chiefly because of Democratic opposition. After all the abuse of the so-called Aldrich Currency Reform Bill, it is now admitted that that measure has furnished the foundation for a good banking law. While the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore denounced it, it is not denied that the banking bill, now before Congress, embodies at least sixty per cent of the ideas that the Aldrich Bill represented. Bankers from every part of the country, especially in the South and West, Democrats and Republicans, who look upon the question of Banking Reform as a non-partisan issue, are eager that more of the features of the Aldrich shall be incorporated in the Wilson measure to round it out. It is unfortunate that such important legislation involving vital fiscal and economic policies cannot be considered from the patriotic rather than from the partisan standpoint. The penalty the country has had to pay for too much partisanship in and out of Congress is altogether too heavy. Prosperity is holding aloof because of unnecessary delay in reaching a conclusion on tariff legislation. Every business man should write to his member of Congress urging the prompt passage of the tariff bill and the adjournment of the special session whether the currency reform measure goes through or not. When the extra session began in April, we were assured that with an overwhelming Democratic majority, President Wilson would have his Tariff Bill passed before the first of June. At that time, LESLIE'S predicted, in the light of experience, that the session would drag through the summer to the great detriment of the interests of capital and labor. These are just beginning to recognize that the extra session is a growing menace to returning prosperity.



# News of the Time Told in Pictures

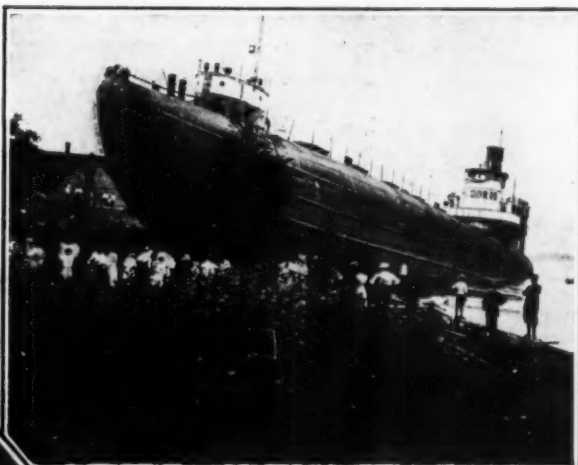


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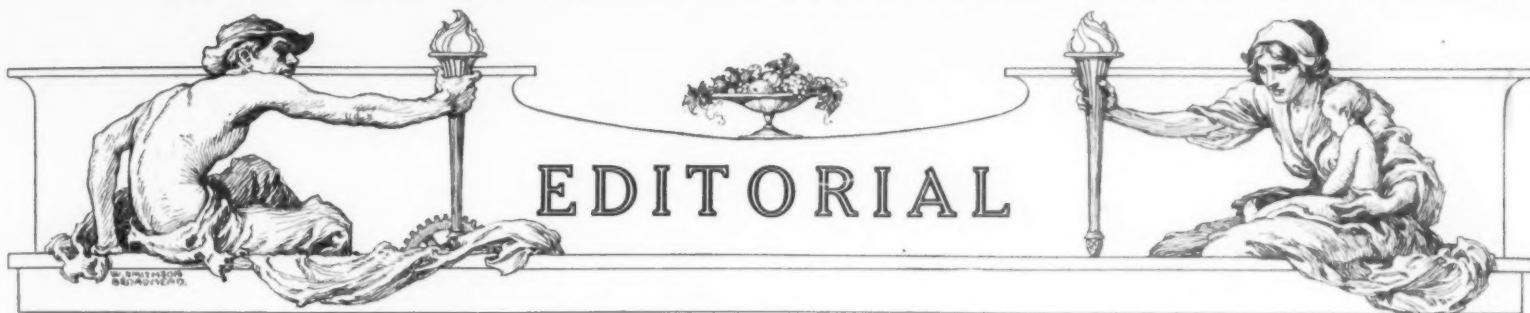
## FIGHTING THE FLAMES IN THE HEART OF A GREAT CONFLAGRATION

Remarkable photo of a scene at the recent fire in Jersey City, N. J., which destroyed 6 factories, 30 tenements and a lumber yard. The loss was \$1,000,000 and 1000 persons were made homeless. The entire fire department of the city had to fight six hours to get the flames under control and the lives of the firemen were at times in danger. One fire company, threatened by a sudden outburst of flame, had to abandon its engine, which was ruined by the intense heat.

One of the establishments consumed was a cooperage plant and the group in the picture is seen standing on a pile of barrels, braving peril like a forlorn hope in battle. Terrific explosions of chemicals in a soap factory added to the dangers of the situation. The fire started in the cooperage plant during the noon hour, when nearly all the employees of the various plants were out. Otherwise it is believed there might have been serious loss of life.

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### Cheer Up!

**I**S the world growing worse? Many think so. Elderly men and women say things were different when they were young. The pace was not so fast; luxuries were not as common; living was cheaper; we were not so constantly on the go.

We stayed at home; we read less and thought more. The family circle described our circumference. We made less, got along with less, lived a simpler life on plainer food, with fewer amusements, not as much leisure, more health and greater satisfaction.

Our elders ask; "Is there a reason for the new pace we are following? Is anything different from what it was?" Alas, yes! Everything is different. We are living in a new world. In fifty years, unthought of, unimagined, and unperceived changes have been brought about with a sweeping hand.

It is a world of doing and daring. The field of endeavor is no longer limited. Time and space are minimized and limitations discredited.

The telegraph, telephone and cable make market prices for every commodity for all the globe, every day and every hour. No deserts are without travelers, no dark continents without explorers.

The ocean is a ferry crossed by gigantic steamers in less time than it took to go from Buffalo to New York by packet boat. New York and Chicago are only three-quarters of a day apart and the jump from the Western metropolis to the Pacific Coast is made in three days. Is it remarkable that man's vision has been broadened and his wants multiplied with such an amazing increase in his opportunities?

If our nation is great, it is because the world is great. The world is now the field of action of every leader of finance and every captain of industry. Read the proofs in the figures of our wonderful export trade, now surpassing that of any nation but Great Britain.

Reflect on the meaning of a world market which in a year consumes our cotton, corn, coal, oil, machines and fabrics to the vast total value of over two and a quarter billion dollars. Woe be to any hostile hand that under pretence of preventing restraint of trade paralyzes our world-wide market!

The American is a speculator by nature, as the Yankee is an inventor by birth. It is the fashion to decry the speculator. He is the world builder, the discoverer, promoter, explorer and the real progressive. All history proves it.

Behind the magnificent development of our farms stands the courage of the pioneer starting with all his little worldly possessions on a prairie schooner "to dare the dangers and hardships of the Emigrant Trail" with a trusted rifle in his hand and the love of God in his heart.

Behind the spidery web of railroads, reaching into every section and giving a market to every farmer, producer and merchant, stood the enterprise of men with capital and brains ready to take the risk of building the iron highway because they had faith in their country's future.

Behind the magnificent material development of our land, opening the iron mine and the coal field and exploring the oil regions, has always stood the dauntless captains of industry of whom we were once so proud and who one day will come into their own again.

Perhaps we are not all as good as we were, but this is an age of activity and publicity. We do more good, and we see more evil. The larger the field of ripening corn the greater the number of the weeds and the harder the task of the husbandman to cultivate the one and destroy the other. This does not mean that the soil is less fertile or the weeds more plentiful. Nor does it mean that the reward of toil is lessened.

The world is what we make it. Opportunities are only worth as much as we determine to get from them. We have our choice between good and evil. We can cultivate the corn or we can let the weeds exhaust the soil. Let us not impute to others the evil results of our own shortcomings.

The world has expanded during the past fifty years. It is larger. It is wider. It is richer. It has more people and their activities are more intense. Its evils have grown with the good, for nature is impartial, but it is not a bad world. It is only as bad or as good as we make it.

Does any of us believe that in the struggle between the good and the bad, if the challenge were given, if the lines were drawn and the battle opened, the contest would end in the victory for the vile and vicious? Not for a single moment.

Cheer up! The best is yet to come. In God we trust!

### Six Months of President Wilson.

**W**HILE ordinarily six months is too short a period in which to enable the country to pass an approximately correct judgment on a new President, in Wilson's case this period has been crowded with incidents which have furnished tests such as new executives are seldom called upon to meet. We must always make reasonable allowance for his comparative inexperience in high office, and the obstacles which have beset him among the leaders of his own party.

President Wilson has kept the country out of war with Mexico, as his predecessor, Taft, did, and to this extent he has met the expectations of a majority of the people, but he has had no vigorous, intelligent policy which the country or the world could recognize. He has allowed matters to drift, and we fear to let Europe gain a sort of quasi-leadership in Mexican affairs.

President Wilson's appointment of Bryan, at the head of his cabinet, which the country interpreted as evidence of a desire to take his most formidable presidential rival off the track for 1916, was a mistake. It enables Bryan to pose as the real head of the administration, and gives comfort to the friends of Champ Clark, the man who led Wilson for many ballots in the Baltimore convention, and who, instead of Wilson, was the real favorite of the Democratic masses, and in all probability will be again in 1916, in spite of Bryan's

ambition to head the ticket for the fourth time. Such leadership as he has attempted to assert on the tariff and the currency has been disputed by many of his party, with the result that such trade disturbance as tariff changes inevitably cause is heightened and prolonged.

While the country assumed that the President was a sound money man of the robust Cleveland type, he has come under the influence of that element of his party, led by Henry of Texas and Ragsdale of South Carolina, who are attempting to revive the old days when the Democrats were dominated by the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist party, and the rag money men in general. This is not the sort of a man the conservative element of the country, on March 4, supposed it had elected.

Wilson's surrender to the professional labor politicians, both in his appointments to federal office and in his weak acceptance of the vicious labor rider to an appropriation bill—the rider which Taft vetoed shortly before he left office—was a painful revelation to his friends. Class legislation is anti-American and assails the principle of the square deal to which Wilson was supposed to be devoted.

President Wilson is an amiable man. He has aimed to enforce the laws honestly, and with as little friction as possible. But he does not show the courage of a Cleveland, who fought his party when it was wrong, as on the silver issue, and compelled it to be saner than it wanted to be. Wilson's desire to conciliate all factions of his party, and to win the nomination in 1916 are so obvious that they will hamper him seriously in that ambition.

But the President is entitled to a fair opportunity to show what he can do. It may be that he has not had it in the first six months of his administration.

Let Wilson rule!

### The Plain Truth

**R**OOSEVELT! If he ever hears of it, Colonel Roosevelt will not be distressed over the announcement from Milwaukee that its "Roosevelt Guards are no more." This is the only Jewish militia company in the state. It was organized when Roosevelt was President and was named in his honor. Now by a two-thirds vote of its membership, it has been decided to change the name to the "Hebrew Guards so as not to entangle the organization with a leader of a political party who has passed the climax of his career." Whither are we drifting?

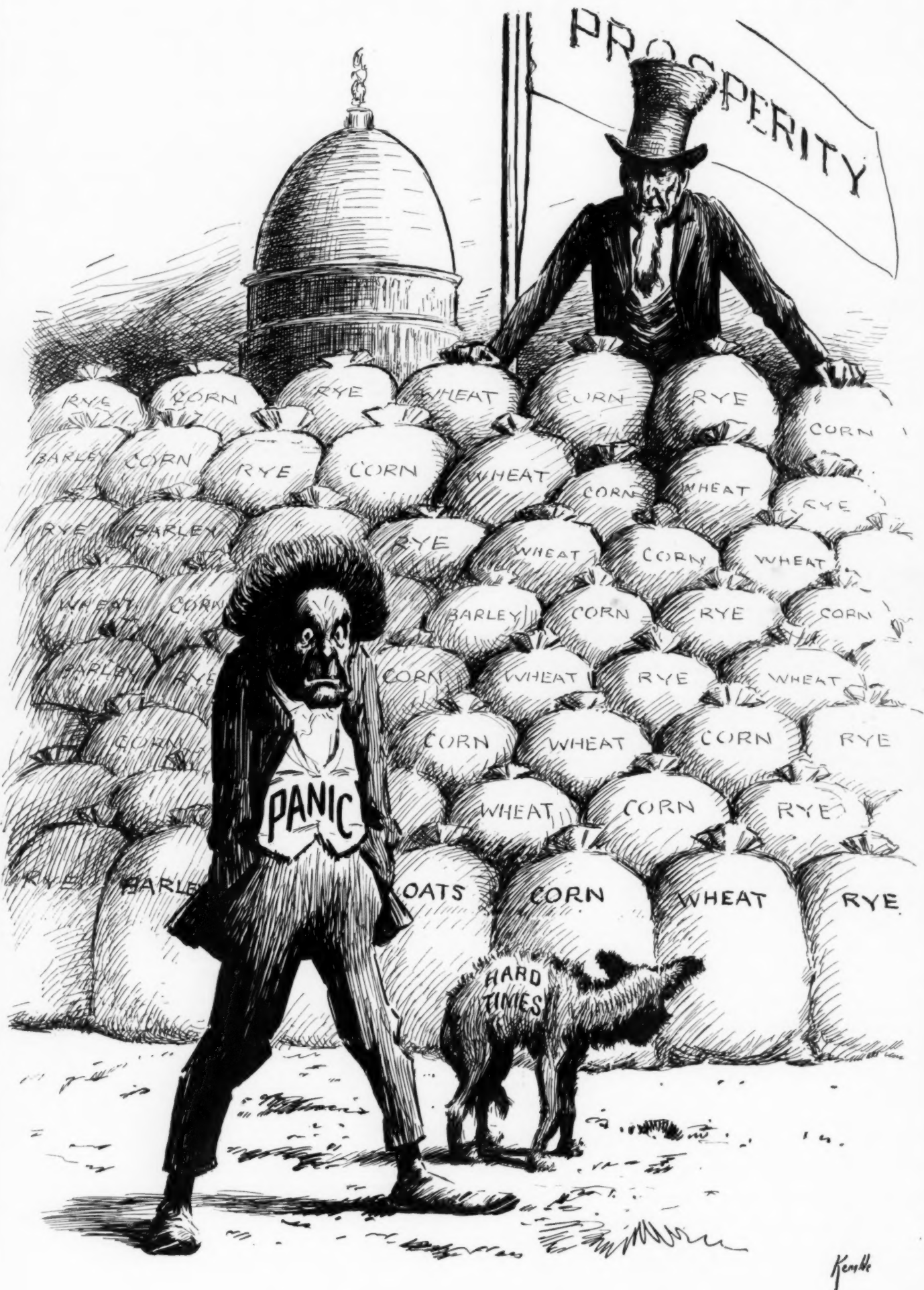
**P**RAYERS! After two weeks of scorching heat, the suffering people of Kansas and Missouri asked for a day of public prayer and supplication. It was ever thus. When the voice of lamentation is in the land, when the heavy hand of suffering is felt, when the common cry is for release from distress, the aid of the Almighty is sought. Some may find in this a text for criticism. They may ask if suffering alone impels a sense of duty and a recognition of Divine favor by those who, at other times, listen only to the voice of pleasure and the call of enjoyment. But are there not hours for relaxation and amusement as well as for prayer and worship? Isn't the appeal of the drought-stricken sufferers for help in their hour of need one of the proofs that the nation made no mistake in placing upon its coins the motto "In God We Trust"?

**B**USINESS! "What will the harvest be?" is the question of the business man and working man. Grave doubt has arisen regarding the effect of tariff and banking legislation. The imputation that the political opponents of President Wilson, to discredit his administration, would prefer to have hard, rather than good, times is unworthy of fair-minded men. Our greatest captains of industry are naturally optimists. No pessimist ever risks his money in new enterprises. The miser is always a pessimist, and the man with constructive tendencies an optimist. A good deal of interest is therefore felt, and much importance attached, to recent interviews with Mr. Henry C. Frick, the greatest iron-master of the United States, and with Mr. John Claffin, widely known as "the king of the dry-goods business," and president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Both these influential gentlemen are reported as stating that the outlook for business in the United States is decidedly good in spite of the proposed tariff changes, because their effect has been discounted, and also because stocks of manufactured goods on hand are light. One observation by Mr. Frick deserves especial consideration. It is in the line of what many other thoughtful men of affairs are expressing. In the interview cabled from London, Mr. Frick is reported as saying:

"The one greatest need is for a let-up in governmental lawsuits and interference which continually threaten capital and inevitably create an atmosphere of general uncertainty and mistrust." True as Gospel!

**A**LDRICH! One of the greatest needs of the country for years has been an elastic currency system such as other leading nations have. President Wilson deserves credit for making an effort to meet this need. The Republican Party while in power struggled to pass a banking reform bill but failed chiefly because of Democratic opposition. After all the abuse of the so-called Aldrich Currency Reform Bill, it is now admitted that that measure has furnished the foundation for a good banking law. While the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore denounced it, it is not denied that the banking bill, now before Congress, embodies at least sixty per cent of the ideas that the Aldrich Bill represented. Bankers from every part of the country, especially in the South and West, Democrats and Republicans, who look upon the question of Banking Reform as a non-partisan issue, are eager that more of the features of the Aldrich shall be incorporated in the Wilson measure to round it out. It is unfortunate that such important legislation involving vital fiscal and economic policies cannot be considered from the patriotic rather than from the partisan standpoint. The penalty the country has had to pay for too much partisanship in and out of Congress is altogether too heavy. Prosperity is holding aloof because of unnecessary delay in reaching a conclusion on tariff legislation. Every business man should write to his member of Congress urging the prompt passage of the tariff bill and the adjournment of the special session whether the currency reform measure goes through or not. When the extra session began in April, we were assured that with an overwhelming Democratic majority, President Wilson would have his Tariff Bill passed before the first of June. At that time, LESLIE'S predicted, in the light of experience, that the session would drag through the summer to the great detriment of the interests of capital and labor. These are just beginning to recognize that the extra session is a growing menace to returning prosperity.





Uncle Sam: "Let 'em howl! They can't break through these breastworks!"

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble



# Leslie's War Correspondent Visits Bulgarian Prisoners of War

Written for Leslie's by Mrs. C. R. MILLER

Photos by the Author

BELGRADE, SERBIA, Aug. 4, 1913.

HAVING secured a permit from the Servian War Office, to visit the Bulgarian prisoners of war, I walked slowly down the wide stairway of the old-fashioned hotel at which I am living. The silence was oppressive, for even as I passed the cafe the few men who were drinking their tea spoke in whispers. A large war map hung on the wall and on this a hotel employe was moving the little flags used to designate the position of the Servian army. It was evident from the low voices of the two men who watched him that news of fresh fighting had been received. As I stood in the doorway, a number of men passed down the street carrying stretchers, an indication that more wounded soldiers were expected. Then several women came by dressed in deep mourning and a couple of soldiers with bandaged heads stopped for conversation with a policeman. The sky was overcast and the yellow houses looked dingy. The whole aspect of the place was one of sadness and I was glad when



THE CAPTIVES' BREAD LINE  
Bulgarian prisoners of war at Belgrade, in charge of a Serbian policeman, waiting to be served with food.



INTERIOR OF THE FORTRESS AT BELGRADE  
View of the barracks at the lower fort from a point in the upper fort. The picture also shows the Danube overflowing its banks.



THE "SOUP HOUSE" OF THE PRISON  
Dealing out the savory contents of a big Servian kettle to the hungry sons of Bulgaria.

the dilapidated carriage which was to convey me appeared.

"To the fortress," said my courier. The driver leaned over as if he did not understand and the courier repeated the order. Then followed a lively conversation between the two men. The driver thought it useless for a foreigner to attempt to enter the fort. However, he drove away over the bumpy street and up the hill to the fortress gate. A sentry stopped the carriage. I showed my permit and the carriage passed through the portals into the courtyard. We were to go to the office of the commandant, but on the way we passed through the Civil prison and examined the bead work made by the convicts. I found a number of beautiful handbags made of beads. The money obtained by the sale of these articles is used to purchase clothing for the men on their release from prison.

As we neared the commandant's office, a soldier came out to meet us. Again the permit was shown and the soldier carried it away to the office. In a few minutes he returned and informed us that he was to accompany us. We left the carriage and began our walk to the lower fort where about two thousand Bulgarian prisoners of war are housed. These men have been brought here from time to time during the second war. During the first war about eight hundred captive Turks were held here.

The walk led through curious old stone arches and down paved steps worn smooth by the tramp of soldiers for several centuries. This fort was occupied by the Turks up to the year 1867, for Servia is still a young nation as far as freedom from Turkish rule is concerned. There was a sentry at every turn and after winding around a wide spiral the bottom of the steps was reached and in full view were the barracks and open yards on the shores of the swiftly flowing Danube. As we drew nearer a long line of men could be seen and in the distance were several large kettles. It was meal time and the bread of bondage was being doled out to the fierce looking men from the mountainous regions of Bulgaria—men who only a short time ago had been allies of the nation which is now holding them in bondage.

move," I said. The man with the switch gave the order and there was a sudden rush to the front where they all stood like statues before the camera. I had already made one picture without their knowing it. "This will not do," I said. "Let them get their meat." This caused a rush for the kettles which was equally bad for pictures. One or two policemen ordered the prisoners to get back into line, but they were evidently hungry, and kept pressing forward. Then the man with the switch went into the crowd and struck several prisoners lightly with the switch. They fell back wincing under the insult more than the blow. Leaving the kettles I started to walk down between the barracks where the men were sitting on the ground eating.

"Look madame," said the courier. "They are following you." I turned and sure enough I was being pursued by a portion of the Bulgarian army, for fully five hundred men, each carrying his food, were following me. "Tell them to go on with their meal," I said. "I will try to get everybody in the pictures." Then the man with the switch came to the rescue and the prisoners sat down to eat. While I was trying to get pictures here without the men knowing it the man with the switch had to go to the

kettles again, for it was discovered that in the excitement a number of prisoners were coming again and again for food and getting much more than their allowance. Just how it was settled I did not learn, but I presumed from the ugly look on the faces of some of them that they had felt the switch once more.

Several times they crowded about me and I had an excellent opportunity to study their faces. While they are practically of the same race as the Servians there is a marked difference in their countenances. The Servian has rather a gentle placid face while the Bulgarian is dark and somewhat fierce looking. The majority of the prisoners were eager to be pictured, but somehow there was something about the faces of some of them which made me feel that their reported brutality toward the Servian peasant women was not without foundation. "Now let us go over there where those men are playing cards," I said. Again the army followed. A couple of prisoners were so busy playing cards that they did not notice the camera, but the others crowded about before I could release the shutter.

I spoke to the courier in English and instantly the face of one of the prisoners lighted up with a sudden joy. "You speak American?" he questioned. I nodded in the affirmative. "I was in America, I work there when the war broke out and I come home to fight," he went on in very good English. Then the man with the switch spoke to the courier. It was evident that he did not wish me to talk to the prisoners, so I moved away. The prisoner followed and walking directly behind me he kept on talking about the United States. He asked me if there were railroad strikes in America and if I thought he could obtain work there. It seems that he had been a track worker on a railroad in the western part of the United States and was anxious to return to America. Farther down, near the river a number of men were mending their clothing, others were doing their laundry work at the river and still others were asleep under the trees.

In the courtyard the prisoners were allowed to hold a sort of market. Some of them had been permitted to purchase meat and vegetables and to set up a sort of market stand and sell to the prisoners who desired a little extra food in addition to the regular prison fare. Two of them had curious looking stoves on which they grilled small portions of meat which was said to be very tasty. Two Turkish prisoners here appeared. A few Turks are still prisoners at the fortress and their behavior when the Bulgarians were brought there is said to have been most annoying to the guards. The Turks and Bulgarians have a savage dislike for each other and when the Bulgarian prisoners were brought in the Turks at once engaged them in fist fights and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were quieted. The Servians, however, get along well with the Turks. The large number of prisoners has made it necessary to use the stables as well as the barracks for housing them; the floor of the stable is covered with fresh straw.

I spent several hours among the prisoners and while I was going to different parts of the ground I noticed one young man who was fair haired and much more refined (if such a word is applicable) than the others. He kept near me but he never spoke. Once or twice he looked at me in a most wistful manner as if he wanted to say something. His beard was trimmed in King George fashion and when he smiled he displayed perfect teeth which were unusually white. His whole make-up was so different from his comrades that I told the courier to tell the man with the switch that I wished to speak to the prisoner. "That man speaks English," said the courier. I beckoned to the prisoner and he came forward smiling. There was a faded red cross on his sleeve. His clothing while worn and faded was clean. "Have you been to the United States?" I asked. "Yes, madame," he answered bowing. "I was an orderly or aid in a hospital near New York. I have lived at New Rochelle. I had a good position, but when my country needed me I came home." The man



HAVING AN EASY BUT IRKSOME TIME  
Groups of Bulgarian prisoners seated on the ground eating, chatting, card playing, etc.

(Continued on page 238)

# The Bride of the Long Night

A Strange Story with a Strange Ending. In Two Thrilling Chapters

Written for Leslie's By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

## CHAPTER I.

"It isn't the blindness—it's the other," groaned Weyman to himself. "My God, I wish she'd come!"

He pulled himself to his elbow, his sightless face turning slowly, as though he still could see through the thick bandages that covered his eyes.

For eighteen days, since the premature explosion of the "coyote" that was breaking a way through the mountain for the new Trans-continental, Weyman had lain broken and twisted on his cot. For ten of those eighteen days the young engineer in charge of the Red River section of the mountain division had known that there was not one chance in a thousand of his ever seeing the light of day again. Another man was already in charge. Crippled, his magnificent strength gone, his vision blighted, a great unhealed scar across his forehead where a falling timber had struck him, he lay in his torment—and still hoped. No one would ever know how he had listened, and stirred at every footstep during those terrible hours—unless it was the camp doctor. McCready knew. He had come up quietly, and saw Weyman as he rose in his cot, and heard his groan when he fell back. At his footsteps Weyman sat bolt upright, and McCready, seeing only the lower part of his face under the bandage, saw the question which remained unspoken; and then that strange twitching of the throat and lips which told of disappointment as Weyman recognized steps that were not a woman's.

"She didn't come," said Weyman in a dead voice.

"Was there a letter, Doc?"

"Easy, easy, Phil, old man,"

said McCready encouragingly,

placing a hand on his arm.

"You've got to stop this wor-

rying, boy. You've got to

brace up."

For a man who looked too

frequently into the faces of

other men mangled and slain

in the fight of steel and dynamite

against the wilderness, he was

strangely pale. But his voice

was steady and natural, as

Weyman had heard it for a

year or more.

"You've got to brace up,"

he repeated. "You know you've got a whole lot to be

thankful for. There were Williams and Sykes, both

near you, killed outright. You're alive, and—"

"I've got her," finished Weyman, clinging to the one

thought in his brain. "I'd die if it wasn't for that, Doc.

Look at me! Wouldn't I better be dead—if it wasn't for

her? She'll come soon. Mebby the next supply train

in—"

McCready was twisting his mustaches. A hundred

times he had broken the news of death. But this was

harder than he was about to break to Weyman.

"Wait a minute, Phil," he interrupted. "You're a man,

you know, stronger than most of us—somewhat banged up,

but a man just the same. And for a few minutes we're

going to talk like men. I'm going to be almost brutally

plain about you and this girl. Perhaps you haven't

stopped to reason it out. You're going to walk lame all

your life, and you're blind—stone blind. Now, do you

think it's fair—fair to the girl—to think about her any

more?"

Weyman drew a deep breath.

"You don't understand, Doc," he said. "I—I couldn't

go on living without her. I've been thinking over what

you said last night, but somehow I can't bring myself to see

it in that way. She's all I've got. Not a brother or sister

—not even an old friend, because I've been pounding

around the rough edges of the world too much to make

friends of that sort. I've been figgering, Doc. We'll have

enough to live on comfortably. Of course, if Isobel—"

McCready could see a curious twitching in the other's

throat, and knew that at last there was an opening for him

to strike home with the truth.

"That's it, Phil—just what you want to say. You

know, Miss Carrington might look at it in a different light

than you. She's different from lots of girls. In the first

place she is a big railroad director's daughter, and she

might expect a great deal out of life that you can't give

her now. You understand, don't you? Had you thought

of that?"

Philip Weyman's lips were dry. McCready could see

that he had turned a shade whiter under the bandage.

"Of course she knows just how you are," McCready

went on, in haste to be over with it. "She knows that

you're broken and blind, and that you've got a great scar

across your face that makes you something different in her

world. Don't you begin to understand, Phil?"

Twice Weyman made an effort to speak. Then he said, quite steadily,

"You've got a letter, Doc?"

"Yes, I have a letter."

"You've read it?"

"You told me to open and read your mail."

Philip reached out for the doctor's hand. He gripped it tight, and his palm was clammy with a cold sweat. Not a muscle of his face quivered.

"Read it to me," he whispered.

He could have repeated the letter word for word when McCready had finished it.

"So—that's—why—she—didn't—come," he said, slowly, and the grip of his hand hurt McCready. "She's turned me down, Doc, because I'll walk lame, and won't

blackness. After a little he began to fumble about the cabin. Suddenly his hand ran against something on the wall, and the touch of it was almost a shock. It was a picture—the picture of a girl, and with a groaning cry Weyman staggered back to his cot and fell face down.

This girl—this other girl! After all was it a punishment? He had not thought much of her of late, for Isobel Carrington had filled his heart and soul. But the other came back to him now, tall and fine and strong, with the wild-bloom of the wilderness in her face, and the heavy dark hair and wonderful blue eyes that had come down to her from far back generations of Irish ancestors. He would have married her if he had not seen Isobel Carrington that day. He had not told her so, but he was sure that he

would, for the love of Hope O'Hara had been something too wonderful to stop short of its triumph. It was not the loss of her that troubled him now, but that other thing—the gnawing pain of retribution. She would have been there at his side now, stroking his face,

whispering gently of hope and love in her clear, sweet voice, if he had not broken her heart. The painful truth of it all set his lips tight. More than once he had almost joyously told himself that Isobel was a far more wonderful creature than he, and that she had come down to him from a life which he had never known. And Hope O'Hara was a camp-

foreman's daughter. Perhaps, if it had not been for that—He stirred himself again, and reached for his pipe. McCready had told him that he could smoke moderately. Over his head there came a sudden crash of thunder, and with the wailing of the wind there fell a deluge of rain. He wished that McCready would come back. It was lonely and black—terribly black.

The door opened and a blast of wind and rain swept in. Then the door closed. He thought it was McCready. But there was silence, after the closing of the door.

"Who is it?" he asked.

Steps moved toward him. They were light, quick steps—steps that sent a thrill through

him, for they were not the steps of a man.

"Who is it?" he cried again, half reaching out his arms.

"Who is it?"

He knew—now. The quivering swiftly-breathing presence was near him, over him, and then—

"Oh, my God, I knew you'd come—I knew you'd come,"

and his voice broke in a great gasping sob. "Isobel—my Isobel—I knew you'd come!"

She was in his arms now, her head close to his breast,

kissing him, stroking his marred and blinded face, love and loyalty in her sweet touch, in her struggling sobs, in the wild strength with which she strained him to her.

"Isobel—you've come back—to stay with me—always?"

he whispered.

He took her warm face between his two hands.

"Always—always—" he pleaded.

He felt her strain a little back from him, and knew she was looking into his sightless face.

"You are blind," she replied gently, and her voice was filled with the tenderness of a mother. "You are blind—and you will need me—always."

Philip Weyman had been a giant among men but he broke down and sobbed like a child, with his face buried on her breast.

II

For many minutes the storm raged over them, and three miles down the line McCready looked at trees twisted out by the roots and was sorry that he had left Weyman alone. But Philip and the girl scarcely sensed the fury of the storm. A hundred times she spoke the same things, caressing her hair, holding her close to him, believing yet doubting in these wonderful moments of his joy. The storm was swift, and passed swiftly, and in the lull that followed the girl sat beside him and took one of his hands in both her own.

"I've come to stay—always," she said, replying again to the question he had asked her many times, "but only under one condition, dear—just one."

Her voice was steady; he had noticed that it was more strangely sweet and clear than ever. Blindness hid from him the death whiteness of her face, the fight for strength that was in her eyes.

"You will grant it—before it is asked?" she questioned.

(Continued on page 233)



"Who is it?" he cried again, half reaching out his arms.

be able to see. That's it, ain't it? I guess—mebby—she's right. I won't be fit—after this. But I can't lose hope, Doc. She'll come back to me—sometime. I know she'll come back—"

Slowly he crumpled down on his pillow, and McCready felt of his pulse.

"As steady as a clock," he said approvingly. "I knew you'd take it right, Phil."

For a long time after McCready had gone Philip lay without moving. He scarcely heard the camp surgeon's last words, and the closing of the cabin door. Through the heavy bandage over his eyes he saw Isobel Carrington's beautiful face; first, as he had seen it that day months ago when he had surprised her picking bakneesh in the forest, her golden hair in a braid, her cheeks flushed, her gray eyes startled as she had turned to face him. And after that he saw her again, as on that last day, only a week before the accident, when he had held her in his arms and she had kissed him good-bye. There were love and tears in her eyes then. Yes, even tears. And could this thing that had happened to him change it all? No, it was not possible. There was a mistake somewhere. Soon he would understand. Perhaps her father had compelled her to write that letter when he knew that there was no longer great hope of fame and fortune ahead of him. He would hear from her again. She would come to him. He still told himself that she would do that. But he must be patient, and nerve himself, as McCready had said.

He sat up again. McCready had told him that the bandage could come off the next day. Why not now? He was hot and uncomfortable. With an effort he relieved himself of it. There was no sensation of pain, but he could not see. He turned his face toward the window, but it was black even there. Half a dozen times he had walked about the cabin, and he rose slowly and balanced himself on his feet alone. It was his knee—his right knee—that hurt. McCready had said something about an injured knee-pan that would always remain injured. He got his bearing and limped toward the window.

It was a wild and tempestuous day outside. He could hear the wailing of the spruce tops, the lash of surf along the rough shore of the lake, the distant roll of thunder. Since his accident the camp had moved a mile nearer the working end, and he knew that he was quite alone. He pressed his face against the cool window and stared into



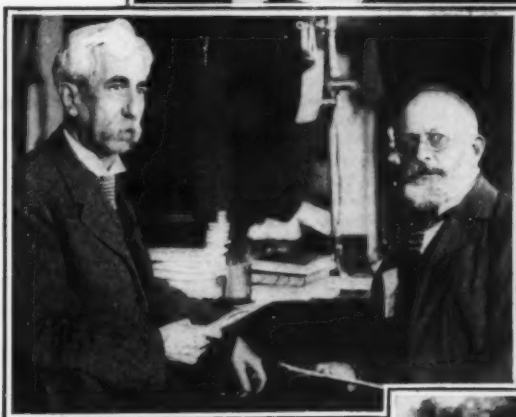


# People Talked About

**WOMEN MADE GUARDIANS OF THE LAW**



Lineup of the ten policewomen appointed in Chicago by Mayor Harrison after woman suffrage was conferred on the women of Illinois. They each wear a star and carry a whistle. Clubs and revolvers may come next. These women will visit parks, public dance halls, excursion boats, beaches and railroad stations and will try to keep young folks off the streets late at night. They will obtain information rather than make arrests. The Chief of Police in instructing them as to their duties, said, "Don't stretch the truth; don't be too strenuous; don't talk more than necessary."



**SURRENDERING HIGH OFFICE TO A FRIEND**

Brigadier General William H. Bixby (at right), former Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, turning over the affairs of his office to his successor Col. Wm. T. Russell, after Gen. Bixby had voluntarily resigned in order to make way for the Colonel. General Bixby would not have been regularly retired until Dec. 11th next, but if he had not resigned Col. Russell would have been retired on account of age on Oct. 11th with the rank only of colonel. Gen. Bixby's self-sacrifice permits his friend to be retired with the rank of Brigadier General. The two men have been close friends since their cadet days at West Point more than 40 years ago. Gen. Bixby is one of the country's foremost authorities on engineering problems. He has had charge of the Federal Government's engineering work at many points. Col. Russell is also a most competent engineer. He has been a member of the Mississippi River Commission, president of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors, and has served on various other important boards.



**A BENEVOLENT WOMAN'S HAPPY YOUNG GUESTS**  
Girls' pie-eating contest at the recent outing given to 500 children on the estate of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard at Tarrytown, N. Y. The winner was Mary O'Connell (second from left). The entertaining of children at her beautiful home on the Hudson is one of former Helen Gould's most pleasing benevolences. Thousands of young folks yearly have been given a good time on this delightful estate.



**AROUND THE WORLD IN LESS THAN 36 DAYS**

John Henry Mears, representative of the New York Evening Sun, pictured at an interesting stage of the journey around the world in which he lowered the record from 39 days to 35 days, 21 hours and 35 minutes. Mr. Mears is in the center with Mr. A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at his right, and Mr. H. J. Titus, superintendent of dining car service of the Northern Pacific Railway, at his left. The picture also shows the immense fruit cake presented to Mr. Mears by the railway company. It represents a page of the New York Sun and is surmounted by a globe bearing an American flag. The cake was the work of a baker in the Northern Pacific Dining Car department bakeshop. Mr. Mears left New York on his globe circling trip 12:43 A. M. July 2, 1913, going by way of Europe, and reached Seattle, Wash., August 2nd. He was detained off the coast by a heavy fog, but the Northern Pacific held its North Coast limited train for him and put him in St. Paul on time. He got to New York on time the night of August 6th.



**UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO A POPULAR RAILROAD MAGNATE**

An assemblage of 200 officers and representatives of the Northern Pacific Railway who met lately at St. Paul, Minn., to bid good-by to President Howard Elliott on his departure to take the presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Mr. Elliott is the first at right from track with both hands clasped on his hat and with his successor as President of the Railway, J. M. Hannaford, at his left. A special train bringing officers and employees to this gathering was run from Seattle to St. Paul. The picture was taken on the arrival of the train at St. Paul. The Minnesota State Band was on hand to serenade the party. Mr. Elliott took great pleasure in greeting the men who came to meet him. On the evening of that day a farewell dinner was tendered by the railway men to their retiring chief. This remarkable gathering included railway men from a wide range of territory.

# Commercial Pirates Terrorize Trade

Written for Leslie's by ERNEST W. BRADFORD, President of the Patent Law Association

EDITOR'S NOTE—Our women readers, as well as manufacturers of goods of artistic styles will be interested in Mr. Bradford's article because he dwells particularly upon the pirating of lace patterns and other original and expensive designs. Mr. Bradford, by virtue of being president of the most representative association of patent lawyers in the country, is at the head of his profession. He urges legislation along novel lines of the greatest importance to the commercial world.



It is a well-known fact and recently commented upon in the public press that one reason why several nations will not exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition is because we have no laws preventing pirates from stealing their costly commercial designs. Our own manufacturers under the new tariff act will be even more completely at the mercy of this character of piracy by European manufacturers. Foreign exhibitors at former expositions have been particularly unfortunate at the hands of unscrupulous imitators here who have manufactured cheap reproductions of the finest laces and artistic creations in trimmings and decorative goods. Other high-grade manufacturers, both foreign and domestic, who have suffered with the lace weavers are the silversmiths, type designers, piano, carpet, wall paper and print cloth manufacturers. These are but a few of the various lines affected which will need the protection of some new legislation designed to prevent such piracy.

There is a class of concerns in the various lines of industry and trade, with no regard for commercial ethics, who find it more profitable to steal than to create, and seek to appropriate to their own gain and advantage the established reputations of the originating leaders and the benefit of their enterprises and advertising. They do this by copying the designs of the originators and applying them to their own product and then supplying the demand for the original, so far as they can, with their cheap imitations. In many instances the creation of such a design and the advertising and exploitation of the product bearing it is very expensive, often costing many thousand of dollars. The practice of thus pirating the commercial designs is growing and under our present laws the reputable concerns seem helpless to prevent it.

The need of a law to meet such a trade situation has been recognized in a number of foreign countries, and notably in Great Britain, where a law providing for the registration of designs, simple in its application and efficient in its operation, has been in practice for a number of years. It gives protection against unauthorized copying, recognizing that such copying tends to destroy the business of the originator and also his prestige. Our foreign competitors are thus protected in their own markets in the enjoyment of their original commercial designs, but are free to copy our designs and ship goods of their make bearing our original designs into our markets because



A DESIGN WHICH "PIRATES" COVET

A beautiful robe created by Salinger and Aach the pattern of which the laws do not adequately protect.



we have no adequate protection. The question is one which demands the immediate attention of the Patent Committees of Congress in an effort to remedy this great trade evil and to further the cause of honesty and fair dealing in commercial and industrial pursuits.

The present design patent laws, as interpreted and administered, are inadequate and afford no efficient remedy against the pirate who counterfeits a design in a cheaper quality of product, and puts it on the market in competition with the high class original, thereby enabling the dishonest dealer to substitute the imitation for the genuine. Neither do our present trade-mark and copyright laws meet the requirements of protection for commercial designs. Only in rare cases can the common law be invoked. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to correct this evil and to secure to honest and reputable concerns the benefits of their own genius and enterprise, more liberal laws for the protection of design property should be enacted. Moreover, the present laws are not framed to meet many of the conditions and situations obtaining in various industries needing such protection.

An excellent example is that of the lace industry which places hundreds of new designs on the market each season. Styles are changing from Spring to Fall and Fall to Spring. But few patterns have any great permanent value. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that each manufacturer have the right to protect his patterns for the limited period necessary to protect his trade in the sale of his goods. The mistress does not care to see the patterns of her expensive laces duplicated in cheap material on the wardrobes of her servants. Yet such experiences are common and all value of the expensive designs is thus destroyed, to the manufacturers' loss and disadvantage. Such designs are so numerous that the fees provided by the present design statute are prohibitive. The delays incident to securing a patent under Patent Office procedure would also make any effort to secure protection under this statute useless, for before a patent could be obtained the value of the design, in many instances, would be gone.

It is believed that a law capable of administration along the lines of the present copyright law would best meet the situation; a law providing for the registration of such and all other commercial designs and the issuing of a certificate of registration promptly and as a matter of course, when the conditions are complied with.

## In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### AMONG THE SUMMER CLUBS

Those of you who have been summering in the various seaside and mountain resorts, have doubtless remarked the "piazza conversation" there. It has become notorious. The "funny men" have found no end of jokes in it, and one would think that so much has been said about it that those who rock and do fancy-work on the hotel-piazas would be ashamed to keep up such foolish talk. But they do still keep it up in many places. It is as yet exceptional to find a resort where really good talk prevails. Some of us who have been at such an exceptional spot like to tell of it. If we can give you some idea of such a delightful atmosphere, you will see if you cannot get something of the kind in the place where you go next summer.

One such aspiring woman started years ago a literary club in the beautiful little lakeside town of Bay View, Michigan, upon famous little Traverse Bay. It is purely a summer colony. In the winter the place is given up to the wild rabbits and the north wind. This lady, who happens to be Mrs. William B. Streeter of Greensboro, N. C., found considerable opposition to her scheme from among the piazza ladies. They were dreadfully afraid that they were going to be "improved,"—and if there is one thing more than another that is disliked by the modern piazza lady (and her husband, too) it is anything "improving."

"Oh, no," Mrs. Streeter assured them. "It isn't going to be at all what you mean by 'improving.' It is going to amuse us and entertain us, and when prominent people are here at the hotels, we will give them receptions. We will get the nicest visitors right into our club. We will make the dues twenty-five cents, and we will raise money by a fair now and then, to pay our running expenses,"—and so on.

Thus the club was established. Now they have a delightful clubhouse of their own, and the women who have cottages and go to Bay View every year would give up almost anything before that charming club. And Mrs. Streeter has impressed upon it something of her own high

ideals of reading, of music and of conversation. It has been a place where the best authors have been read aloud while the fancy work was going on; where the current rag-time seldom shows its silly head; and where the talk is the brightest.

### SOME OF THE CLUB STORIES

One day at the pretty clubhouse we had been listening to some beautiful duets by Mr. and Mrs. Adams of the Oberlin University musical faculty, when Mrs. Streeter said that she was reminded of a time when she herself sang a duet with a locally well-known tenor of Greensboro. The entertainment was given at a hotel. As she left the room, the colored head-waiter, who had been listening in the hall, and who was fond of fine phrases, stepped up to her with a great flourish, and said, "Oh, Mis Streeter, how I do love to hear you and Mr. Beasley a-manglin' your voices in song!"

Among the distinguished guests at the Bay View House was Mrs. Helen E. Starrett of Chicago, the head of the Starrett School there, and the mother of the famous builders and architects of that name. Mrs. Streeter at once planned a reception for her, in which some of the rest of us were courteously included; and, finding that Mrs. Starrett had with her an essay upon "Fanny Burney and Her Times," begged her to read it on that occasion. It was a red-letter day for the club, and some of Mrs. Starrett's delightful gleanings from the past were so amusing, and are so generally unremembered by this generation, that you will all be glad to hear them.

In the storm of laughter at Mrs. Starrett's story just before she began to read, Mrs. Starrett had neglected to give the full title of her essay. Half-way down the first page she paused and said, "I was so much overcome by the story of Mrs. Streeter's 'mangled' voice, that I did not read my title, and like her I am reminded of a story. I attended many years ago the Commencement exercises of a certain college, where one of the young orators pronounced his graduating address with great energy and was appropriately applauded. When the applause had sub-

sided, he rose in his place, and gravely announced, 'I should have said at the beginning that the subject of my essay was "The Importance of the General Diffusion of Knowledge." You can imagine that this belated news quite brought down the house.'

For an enchanted hour we were all carried back to the days of fascinating old Dr. Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith and Garrick, and even Lady Mary Wortley Montague, though she was in her prime some years earlier, came in also. It seems that in one of her letters, she says: "I advise you to educate your daughter for her own sake, but to conceal the fact as far as possible, especially from gentlemen; for if it becomes known that she is an educated female, it may seriously interfere with her settlement in life."

This sentiment is still alive in certain quarters, and there are signs that some of you girls appreciate the fact. For instance, a young man who is a favorite in society was heard to say not long ago, "It seems strange to me that so many girls can go through college and yet come out almost idiots. Now there is Edith F. She is a nice girl, but to almost everything you say she will exclaim, 'Oh, I don't know anything about that. Do tell me about it.' Really, she seems to know almost nothing."

(In point of fact, Edith F. is very intelligent; but she has dimly suspected that Lady Mary's great fact is almost as much a fact now as it was then. She knows enough,—but she fears that if she lets the boys see it, she may fail of a "settlement in life." Bright little Edith!)

### FANNY BURNEY'S EDUCATION

Fanny Burney's father, though he was an able and distinguished man, evidently shared Lady Mary's views on education. Fanny's mother had died when the child was a baby. At eight, she did not know her letters. At fourteen, she could not write. But at twenty-three she produced a novel which set all London by the ears. Burke sat up all night to read it, and Dr. Johnson was enthusiastic in its praises.

(Continued on page 235)



# What Your Handwriting Tells About You

Written for Leslie's by WILLIAM LESLIE FRENCH

*span up to enjoy it with us? Let me know as soon as convenient*

This is the handwriting of a person who is dishonest and a crook at heart. The lines undulate, the sign of lying and deceit. The small letters are sharp at the top—cunning. The final letters of words are abrupt, indicating selfishness, while many of the letters run close together—meanness in money matters. Also, the uneven shading and crossing of the t's, self-indulgence and a weak moral nature.

*talk. It may cause to find that the tongue a snare for all evil.*

All of the same signs of crookedness appear. The deliberate backhand betrays innate indifference to others, intensified by the short finals, showing selfishness. The word "the" indicates stinginess.

*The enclosed envelope containing check came to day from Mrs M.*

The writer is sincere, straightforward, honest and truthful, shown by the straight lines, few short finals and wide spacing between words and letters. Also the sign of generosity.

*Replying to your inquiry of recent date regarding the past due note of James H. Raymond deceased I beg to say*

This is the type of clever business man. The style is fixed, words and letters well formed and well connected, indicating the ability to think clearly and connectedly. The strokes of one line do not interfere with the others—no confusion. Narrow well-spaced margins with careful punctuation, with each word about the same distance apart show order and system. An excellent example of a person who would excel at accounting, banking, or devising systems.

*Woodrow Wilson this is written for purpose of comparison*

Force, energy, determination, and a strong will are shown in the writing of our Chief Executive. These qualities appear in the fixed style, even heavy pressure, and blunt formation of the p's. Immense ambition is indicated by the slope in "this is," while the steady even height of the small letters well-connected shows logic and great power of concentration. His lofty capitals are indicative of pride and independence and his finals give abruptness, while his "t" bar betrays decision. His extended rounded strokes ending his signature shows that he believes in himself and combined with his general style—fixedness of purpose. Note that the lines are straight—sign of directness and sincerity.

*am writing this with the best of heart and soul and I feel returned from*

Eva Tanguay's writing shows inordinate ambition, great energy, bluntness, and impulsiveness, as is revealed in the upward slant to the right, the crossing of the "t's," short finals and downward strokes of "g's" ending abruptly. The remarkable slope shows her vital emotional nature, and her capital letters indicate an abounding belief in her power to achieve. The individual fashion of making her capitals is the sign of originality and also that of artistic leanings. Note the peculiar curves.

*God I created for you this morning to see if I feel your love during your words*

Great musical talent is revealed by this writer. The curved formation at the bottom of words show melody and a responsiveness to tune and rhythm. This is accentuated by the original curved connecting strokes, and the heavy shading throughout indicates sensuous delight in color and form. Many of the curves give a gift for design as well.

THE art of interpreting character, talents and health conditions from handwriting, during the past fifty years, has been developed to that degree that it is now accepted by many people in all parts of the world as an accurate and reliable method—one which is of value both from the commercial and educational point of view.

A number of years ago, before I had proved to my own satisfaction that the rules governing this science were always exact, I found where individuals wrote alike that in common they possessed certain marked traits. And where dissimilarities appeared, the writers also differed in one respect or another. A man whom I thought I knew well had a method of forming his words and letters in a particular fashion which according to the laws of graphology signified that at heart, at least, he was dishonest. As his handwriting frequently passed through my hands, my attention was called to the fact that by comparing his script with that of some well-known embezzlers all the hall-marks appeared which threw him into that class. Often in a half jocular fashion, I used to accuse him of being a crook, although I did not believe that such could be the case. He knew about my experiments in these lines, and whenever I made the remark he would give me a quizzical look. Several years later, he became involved in some shady transactions, and a number of warrants were issued for his arrest, although he has never been indicted. It turned out that during the period of our acquaintance, he had been stealing right and left, and despite the intimacy, others as well as myself were unaware of the fact. But his writing always showed the following signs: The base lines ran in a wavy fashion, indicating a tendency to lie, the small letters quite close together were pointed at the top—the sign of cunning and greed—while the final strokes of letters were abrupt—utter selfishness. When these signs are revealed, no matter what the style of the script may be or the slope, the writer possesses all of the elements of a crook. It is accentuated where the writing is a marked backhand, for such are grossly selfish. Also, if the holograph is muddy and heavy self-indulgence and dissoluteness would give a motive for the dishonest dealings. (Specimens number one and two.)

Fortunately many persons showing these pen-traits do not indulge their proclivities in this direction owing to the fact that temptation may not have been thrown in their way, or other signs may appear which would modify their inclination, such as the desire to be well-thought of, pride, or mental or physical cowardice.

It is also to be noted, and why this is the case I do not care to express an opinion at this time, that of the thousands of handwritings that I have examined, only ten per cent of women betray this weakness, while ninety-five per cent of men show deviousness, a tendency to lying and dishonesty. Possibly this may be one reason why women should be given the privilege of voting.

And here it is well to state the scientific reason why handwriting reflects both mental and physical characteristics. All of us form, almost unconsciously, our judgment and opinion of others, either from their speech, their actions or gestures or gait. The reader doubtless knows of ten persons who have so much vitality and nervous energy that they would be known to act impetuously. Another showing like mannerisms would fall into the same class. So with script-forms, it has been shown a host of times that where there are a number who write alike, others showing the same style and signs would have similar traits. By comparing and analyzing these strokes one is able to arrive at an accurate knowledge of individuals.

A German scientist has proved conclusively that the action of the mind upon the brain, and then the effect produced upon the nervous action of the hand, brings about the changes which are shown in varied handwritings. We find that the business man, the salesman, use a different style and employ strokes which do not appear in those of artists, musicians, educators and so on. (See specimens three, four, five, six.)

Now although the practical application of this method in determining character, vocations, talents, and physical conditions has been recognized in France and Germany for many years, in this country such is not the case to any marked degree. But one can easily see its usefulness in judging whether an individual is fitted for a position of trust, or where the hall-marks point to self-indulgence, dissipation or the use of stimulants, show the advisability of being forewarned and forearmed in advance. Much time and loss of money can be avoided by employing the handwriting interpreter who can render an impersonal decision and report based solely upon the variations of script. He needs no other clue if he understands his business. His work is especially valuable to those who make vocational guidance their profession as well as to parents and guardians. A knowledge of the subject even in a small way is useful to everyone.

As illustrative, the case of a young woman who was following a certain line of employment which she disliked and for which she felt that she was unfitted. She knew that she had a latent talent for music and singing. But her friends dissuaded her from cultivating her natural gifts for commercial purposes, because so many failed and do fail. She possessed much ambition and finally decided that she would secure information from a graphologist.

The analysis read briefly somewhat as follows:

Your handwriting indicates an ambitious hopeful nature, but you are apt to let others guide you. Be more self-assertive. You need to strengthen your will-power, and the ability to take the initiative. This is shown by the upward slant to the right and you cross your t's too weakly. The rounded formation of the small letters at the bottom indicates musical talent and a keen ear for melody and rhythm. This is intensified by the shading of the down and cross strokes, revealing an artistic temperament! Several years later the graphologist received a letter from this individual stating that she had followed his suggestions which were valuable. The information concerning music caused her to make a decisive move and having pursued her musical studies, she was now very successful. (See specimens seven, eight, and nine.)

Another will commend itself to the reader, because it reveals the special kind of service which the graphologist, many times, has to give, placing him in the position of a mentor in regards to morals and the upliftment of humanity.

A man who is interested in helping young lads who have been arrested and are now out under his parole thought that he could extend and strengthen his influence over his charges if he could get a line on their characteristics. He believed that with such knowledge he could whip one or two of them into shape more easily. He sought an interpretation of their handwriting which gave him full information concerning the writers' characters and also a positive clue to the subjects and class of work in which each would be interested.

(Continued on page 232)

*Thanks awfully for your kind letter & would*

An entirely different type, but showing talent for designing and art. The rounded strokes and general swing reveal this, increased by the heavy shading. The high strokes above the line betray a wonderful imagination. The same musical swing is herein shown as above.

*I fear I imposed a rather large task upon you at the busy season*

This writer shows ability for literary work and would make an excellent critic. The reason for this lies in the style of connecting strokes and the sharp form of the small letters. The Greek "E" betrays a great desire for culture, and the shading a leaning toward art in all of its manifestations. Most critics make their letters small, by comparison with the capitals.

*Some purpose of doing a few police bouts. My brother-in-law is a great fight fan, goes weekly to the Tournament at the*

You will note that this writer uses a good deal of force in forming his strokes, especially below the lines as in "g." The extended letter gives good health, especially as the writing is uniformly firm showing no feebleness or erratic forms. This person is robust and abounding in vitality.

*2 new women living a pretty good fast life but in a few years & the end, as it were, probably at the end of the world*

The downward slope to the right indicates physical and nervous depression as well as mental excitement. The nervous turns and dashes shows a highly formed organization susceptible to impressions and conditions. This writer is on the verge of a break down, both mental and physical.

*Can't find you anything decided concerning Saturday evening you see how working*

The uneven style of this writer reveals a person who cannot be relied upon. His strokes are shaded in such a fashion that he would dissipate, while his "t" crossing shows temper and a lack of poise. The backward curve gives secretiveness while the waviness of the lines show deceit. Of course the angle indicates intensity of emotion and affection, but it is ill regulated.

*where the bedridden, the infirm, sick & the blind, must depend on the good will of their fellows, misery for which they*

This specimen shows in the wide spacings between words and letters liberality, breadth of mind, generosity and sympathy. Calmness and deliberation are indicated by the normal upright script. His writing inclines neither one way one time and then another, showing that his affections are in equipoise. No instability.

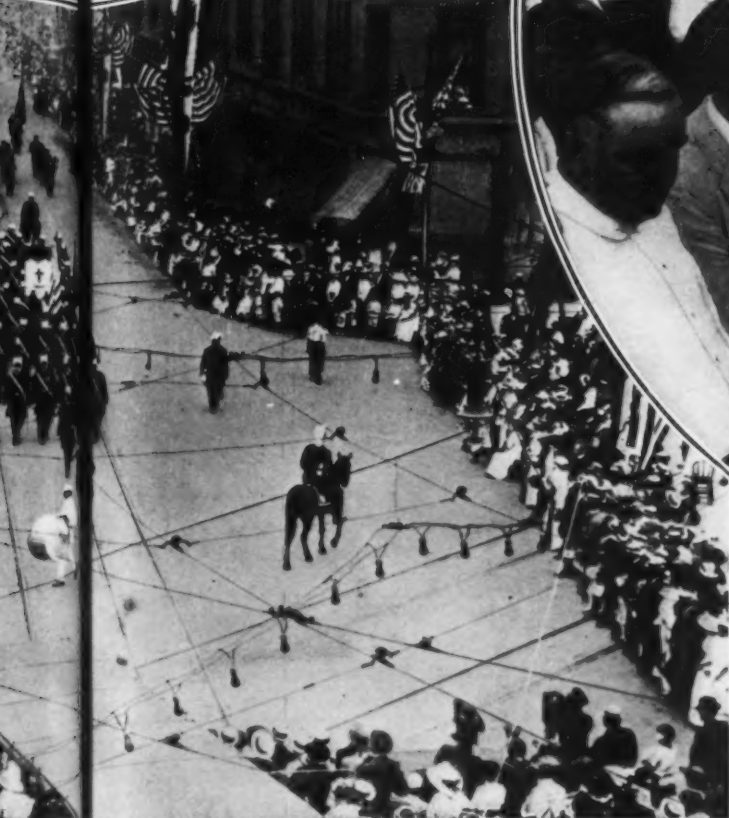
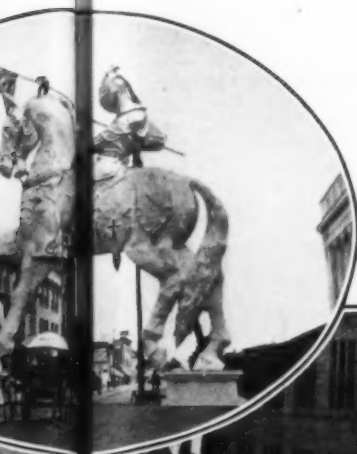
*Ten, where I should spend the night and did not want to come back here.*

That of this woman shows by her light hand writing refinement, and the slant to the right deep affection. She is hopeful and sincere—her lines are straight as also her husband's. She also leaves much space between her words and letters. She is animated by a great desire to be helpful to others, the same as he. Similarity in tastes, especially appears—they both have a love of music and beauty. The long strokes below the line in each alike betray a strong constitution and good health. A fine pair illustrating the principles of eugenics! Complete harmony of body, mind and spirit. The same would hold good, had the man's writing sloped to the right—a great degree of affection.





# g the World's News



## PARADE OF 30,000 PLUMED KNIGHTS

Annual Convent of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templars of the United States at Meridian, Miss. The parade of nearly four miles of gayly decorated streets jammed with spectators. The striking feature of the latter was the huge figure of a mounted knight (in oval at top) 56 feet high. The grandstand seated 30,000 persons. A silver punch bowl holding 100,000 glasses of punch was served. Arthur Werth, the well-known editor of Troy, N. Y., was elected Grand Master of the organization.



## SOUTHERN FARMERS AT A BARBECUE

Over 600 agriculturists interested in the campaign to increase the cultivation of alfalfa in Noxubee County, Miss., gathered at a generous feast at Meridian, Miss. The long table was heavily laden with appetizing viands and the farmers are seen standing with bowed heads while a blessing was being asked. In left foreground are shown R. V. Taylor, vice-president of the M. & O. Railroad and Dr. E. H. Pittfield; in right foreground A. F. Grout, alfalfa king of Illinois, and F. G. Holden, corn king of Iowa. The work in Mississippi is but one of many movements of the kind in different parts of the United States to induce farmers to grow alfalfa, which is one of the best of forage grasses.



## UNIQUE EVENT IN BASEBALL HISTORY

Photo of the Baseball Club of Boise, Idaho, leaders of the Western Tri-state League, and the Idaho State Penitentiary champions composed of convicts. These teams lately played a close game on the penitentiary grounds, and the convicts won 13 to 12. The game was witnessed by every prisoner in the institution and many state officials, including Gov. Haines. Permission to play and to witness baseball games has had a wholesome effect on the prisoners.



## IN THE PART OF THE PACIFIC

Japanese, Portuguese and whites. Baseball is played in Hawaii every month in the year and is one of the most popular sports on the island of various nationalities and colors. The Army and Navy are represented in the local teams and the Honolulu leagues. The schools of Hawaii have produced many varsity ball players, the best of which is Johnny Williams, star slasher of the Sacramento, Cal., team, learned his art on a Hawaiian background in Punchbowl, the famous extinct crater.



## GROWING COTTON IN CALIFORNIA

First bale of 1913 cotton grown in Imperial Valley by L. J. Ivey, who received a prize of \$350 for it from the Imperial Valley Chamber of Commerce, El Centro, Cal. The valley, which has been settled for only 12 years, will produce over 18,000 bales of cotton this season on a planting of 22,000 acres. This is believed to be the high record for yield for any cotton section in the United States. The valley is one of the very few spots in the world successfully producing the long staple Egyptian cotton.





EUGENE ZIMMERMAN  
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"

# The Old Fan Says

By Ed A. Goewey ♦ Illustrated by ZIM



ED A. GOEWY  
"The Old Fan"

those men received for their exceptional labors. Honestly, half the ballplayers in the game to-day would have hysterics if they were offered stipends no larger than those received by such wonderful generals of the green diamond as Adrian C. Anson and such exceptional performers as Fred Pfeffer and Ed Williamson when they were in their prime. To-day the average major league manager gets more money than is paid in most of the professions, and fellows like McGraw, Chance and Mack pocket enough coin of the realm annually to keep the wolf from the vicinity of their doorways for many, many moons and

suns. Star players are paid in proportion.

"Cap. Anson is said to have received the startling salary of \$2,700 a year for managing the wonderful Chicago Club in 1888, the year after he had finished a season with a batting average of .421. Of this princely amount \$700 was for his services as captain and manager of the team, the remainder being his stipend as a player. Pfeffer and Williamson, when they agreed to join the Brotherhood in 1889, were talked of as the two greatest players of their day. To Williamson the Chicago Club paid \$3,000, while Pfeffer, one of the most brilliant



Traveling in comfort this season

performers at second the National sport has ever seen, received \$2,000 and the score card privilege. Charles Comiskey, at present the owner of the Chicago White Sox, is supposed to have received the top-notch salary of his time. He was paid \$7,000 in 1890. He was regarded as the best of fielders among the first basemen, but was not regarded as good at bat as Anson.

"The month of August saw the owners and managers of more than one of the big league teams in desperate straits to obtain good material with which to boost their clubs' weakened or wavering ranks. The New York American League outfit, after innumerable trades and purchases, found itself still toddling along way in the rear of the procession, and Owner Farrell and Manager Chance went after exceptional talent with renewed determination and a fat checkbook. They obtained considerable of the most promising material secured this season, and the fans now hope that the efforts of the Yankees' backers to put together a real baseball club will meet with success. Half of the hoodoos in the business appear to have kept close to Chance and his boys, but there must be a change in the luck some day, particularly as Frank's persistence and Farrell's money are still on the job.

"The injury to 'Chief' Meyers and the severe thrashings that the Giants received immediately following that accident, caused Manager McGraw to make a hurry-up trade for another good backstop, and the result of his efforts was that Larry McLean was secured in exchange for 'Ol' Doc' Crandall, who for years has been one of the greatest emergency pitchers in the business and has saved many a game for the National's New York outfit. The Dodgers, Cardinals, Reds and Red Sox also made deals that it was hoped would strengthen their lineups, and every club in fast company had scouts out after any players in the minors that gave any indications of exceptional ability. Every club owner now realizes, more than ever before, that he must have a team able to keep in or very close to the first division if he wishes to draw a sufficient number of the fans to bring in pleasing gate receipts; and that is the reason the entire country is being combed for men who can help in the rush through the home-stretch this season and who can be counted on to help form a pennant contender for the season of 1914.

"The question of affording the players on the field better protection from the rowdies who occasionally find a place on the benches at the ball parks, and who make personal and insulting remarks to the men, is again being discussed by the fans and is to be made the subject of a thorough investigation by the Baseball Players' Fraternity. It will be remembered that some time ago Ty Cobb attacked a spectator who insulted him, and administered physical punishment. This led to a great deal of unpleasantness, and a rule was made by the baseball authorities that if any player was annoyed by a spectator, he should appeal to the umpire and have the offender removed from the grounds. This was a splendid rule, but it doesn't appear to work. Not long ago some person witnessing a game on the Philadelphia grounds took occasion to make objectionable remarks to Cobb, who appealed to the umpire for protection. Nothing was done, however; the policemen on hand refusing to locate the disturber and eject him. What is necessary is a hard and fast rule that shall compel the management of each club to have special officers at all games and make one of their principal duties the singling out and 'bouncing' of any person who makes remarks that annoy the players. Rowdies are bound to gain an entrance to every place where public entertainment is given, but they would soon be suppressed at the ball parks if they were as severely dealt with there as they would be in the theatres. The players are entitled to protection and the fans should not be forced to listen to offensive language.

"It must be confessed, though of course the confession is surrounded with sorrow, that the umpiring in both of the major leagues this season has not only been worse than usual, but has been pretty bad. President Johnson of the American League, and President Lynch, of the National, have almost literally scoured the country for competent indicator holders, but it seems as if capable umpires are even scarcer than star ball players. It is pretty hard to understand why this should be the case, for the pay certainly is liberal, and, as Tim Hurst used to say: 'While you have to stand for a great deal of abuse, you can't beat the short hours.' You would think that after the average diamond performer had outlived his usefulness as a player, he would naturally turn to umpiring as a means of earning his livelihood. But they don't. Out of the sixteen umpires in the American and National Leagues to-day, but five of them have ever played the game in fast company, and every one of this quintette was a pitcher. You would suppose naturally that catchers, more than all other players, would be best qualified to work behind the plate, for it is usually the backstop who fusses with the indicator holders over the way balls and strikes are called. Still, catchers who have turned to umpiring, are as scarce as hen's teeth.

"The major league umpires who have played ball in fast company are: O'Day, Orth, Eason, Emslie and Dineen. Hank O'Day and Connie Mack at one time constituted the battery for the Washington club and Bob Emslie, in the nearly forgotten days, twirled for Pittsburgh. Bill Dineen was on the Boston's pitching staff, Mal Eason tossed the pellet for Brooklyn and Al Orth, when with the Yankees, was known as the 'curveless wonder.' Two umpires who get along pretty well with the fans and the players, Billy Evans and Bill Klem, never played anything better than amateur baseball. Possibly fairly good umpires will soon become so very scarce that the big leagues will have to establish a school and train men for the job. Picking promising candidates from the bush leagues has not proved a success.

"Tom Hughes, a veteran pitcher on the staff of the Senators, recently threw some interesting sidelights on the work and ability of Walter Johnson, the mighty twirler who received a loving cup containing several hundred dollars in nice, new ten dollars bills not long ago as a token of appreciation from the Washington fans. 'Johnson has so much speed,' said Tom, 'that he actually wears out three catchers' mitts in the course of a season. Study this statement over carefully and you'll see the big point. Don't worry about the gloves, for new ones can always be obtained, but think of Catcher Ainsmith the man who usually catches Walter and is compelled to stand up to the plate and stop these miniature cannon balls. How his hands must sting each spring until he gets them broken in and toughened to the work.' According to Hughes there is a man in Hartford, Conn., who is employed by the Ordnance Department of the Government and is an expert in computing the speed of projectiles. This man has estimated that Johnson's fast ball travels at the rate of 126 feet a second. Believe me, that is some tall traveling.

"There are still a great many fans who believe all that is necessary to make up a winning team is a bunch of sluggers and a good twirler or two. To be sure, these are necessary on most any team running well up for a pennant, but the fact that generalship and strategy cut considerable ice in the course of a season should never be overlooked. Sometimes, you know, the pitchers will grow stale and the batting will have a slump, and it is then that strategy must come to the fore if games are to continue to be won with any degree of regularity. I am going to tell you of an instance in point and then you must realize why the teams with clever leaders are usually in the thickest of the battles for the rag.

"Recently, in a game between the Reds and the Giants, the former club put 'Chief' Johnson, their nifty twirler, in the box and, as their rivals were not hitting any too well at that period, expected to win the contest. McGraw evidently figured that the Indian gave the Reds the edge on his men, and he studied out a way to more than even up matters for his side of the argument. Johnson had speed to burn that day, and so Mac told his boys to wait the limit every time one of them went to bat and endeavor to tire out the twirler. The waiting tactics seemed to get on Johnson's nerves and finally he went up in the air and was beaten. Had the Giants been inclined to go after the first ball pitched during the early innings, it is probable that the Chief's speed would have carried him through to victory while he was still fresh and full of confidence.

"About the same time a tricky play by Hanus Wagner, during a game between the Pirates and the Braves, was sufficient to win the battle for the former by a single run. Wagner was on first with two out when Miller singled to centre. Carelessly the 'Flying Dutchman' ambled down to second, and the fielder, evidently thinking that he intended to stop there, held the ball. Then Wagner started full tilt for third and as the delayed ball was thrown wild, he was able to sprint all the way home with the winning run. Oh, you've got to have a head on your shoulders in baseball if you expect to get out of the 'also ran' class.

"You remember Artie Hoffman, of course. Well, this season he's doing the 'come back' stunt with the Nashville club of the Southern League, and it is pretty well understood that if he can continue to show flashes of his old time form, next season will see him scampering over the green for Manager Chance as a member of the Yankees. Artie's underpinnings, which formerly gave him such trouble that he was forced out of fast company, are said to be behaving O. K. this year. I would like to see him back in the majors, for when with the Cubs, he certainly was a wonderful all-round player.

"And now for a few moments let us turn from the great National pastime to some of the other fields of sport in which every good fan and lover of athletics is interested. It was unfortunate but not entirely unexpected that a scandal was injected into the racing game when the 'sport of kings' was resumed recently at Saratoga after being absent from the amusement program of that great resort for a long time. Racing was almost down and out in New York and other states for an extended period, and it was only the earnest work of the wealthy men who owned fast horses and wanted to keep the game alive for the pure sport of the thing that partly raised the ban against running races and created opportunities for racing to be resumed on a fairly large scale in the Empire State. But what was the result? Some of the 'outsiders' and 'sure thing' individuals at once got busy framing up races so that the winners could be picked in advance, with the result that some of them were ruled from the track, one jockey was suspended and an elaborate investigation was begun.

"The gambler and the tout positively refuse to keep their hands off the racing game, not appreciating that new laws and conditions have altered things and that an army of tricksters and their hangers-on will no longer be permitted to make an easy living by promoting crooked races. If some means cannot be devised to bottle up the gamblers it is only a question of a short time when running races in this country will be a thing of the past.

"Perhaps you noted that a commission was sent recently from Berlin to secure competent American or German-American athletes of note to train and advise the Germans now preparing for the 1916 Olympic games. This is a compliment that should be appreciated by the athletes of the United States."



He surely deserves punishment



Waiting for him



Can he be aroused?



Trying to land a big one



# Teaching Patriotism to the Red Men

Written for Leslie's by FREDERICK FAULKNER

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This interesting article by Mr. Faulkner shows the new and spectacular way in which patriotism is being taught to the Indians. Flag exercises and patriotic songs have of course been taught in the Indian schools (both Government and private) for more than a generation. The result of that systematic teaching in schools, even so far north as the Arctic Circle, will shortly be shown in photographs by Edgar Allen Forbes, who reports that even the fishing camps along the Yukon and most of the Indian cemeteries were flying American flags—which were more numerous in Indian villages than in the American towns. Mr. Wanamaker's commendable campaign is directed mainly toward the chiefs.

**T**HE first attempt of its kind to create a spirit of patriotism among the Indians is finding expression in the Rodman Wanamaker Expedition of Citizenship to the North American Indians. This expedition is the outcome of an inspiration that came to Mr. Wanamaker last Washington's Birthday at the ground-breaking ceremony for the national Indian memorial at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, when thirty-three Indian chiefs assisted in raising an American flag and made their "mark" upon an "oath of allegiance" to the American Government. These chiefs, who had come to New York at Mr. Wanamaker's invitation, said it was the first time they had felt that they were a part of the National Government.

Mr. Wanamaker then determined that if the raising of the national colors in New



**A REMARKABLE SCENE**  
Presentation of five American flags to five tribes of Mission Indians at Palma, Cal. The emblems were accepted with joy and pride

organized for this purpose and Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon placed in charge. The other members are his son, Rollin Lester Dixon, and H. Trevor Booth, all of Philadelphia. President Wilson approved of the plan and directed the Department of the Interior to detail Major James McLaughlin, one of the oldest inspectors in the Indian service, to accompany and lend all possible aid to the mission.

The expedition arrived in San Francisco recently, after having visited ninety-three tribes in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Each tribe was presented a

handsome silk American flag with impressive dedicatory ceremonies. The manner in which the flags were received was impressive. The Indians handled them almost tenderly, and with bowed heads accepted them as the first offering of equality from their white brothers as long as tribal traditions runneth. A message from "The Great White Father" was also delivered to them through a talking machine. It is a pathetic commentary upon our dealings with the Indians that this is the first time in three hundred years of repressive measures against them anyone has ever extended to them the hand of fellowship. Born in sentiment, the movement may pave the way for qualifying the Indians for the prerogatives and duties of full citizenship and make of them a constructive element in the nation.

Amongst the tribes visited were the Chero-



**RED MEN REVERE THE STARS AND STRIPES**  
Mission Indians at Morongo Reservation, Banning, California, raising the American flag with due ceremony.

York had so impressed the Indian chiefs, every one of the 189 tribes in America should have an opportunity to possess a flag of their own and raise it when they pleased. An expedition was

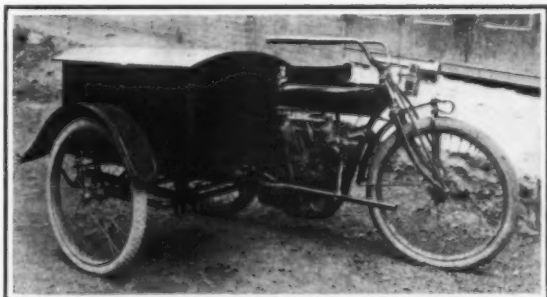


**A NOTABLE FLAG-RAISING**  
Mohave chiefs pulling the ropes that lifted the Star Spangled Banner on its staff at Colorado reservation, Parker, Arizona.

kees, Osages and Choctaws of Oklahoma, Pueblos of New Mexico and Navajos, Mojaves, Apaches and Mission Indians of Arizona and California.

# Three-Wheeled Delivery Cars

Written for Leslie's by H. W. SLAUSON



The side delivery car can be detached in two minutes, and the motorcycle then used as a pleasure vehicle.

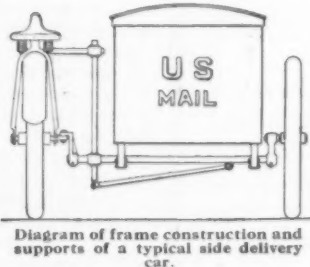
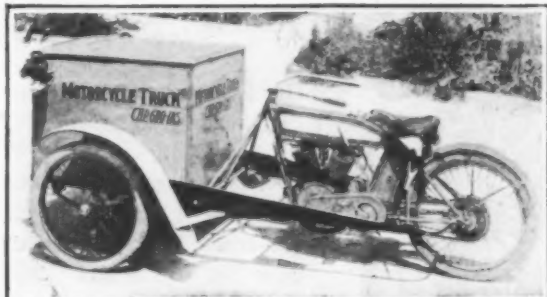


Diagram of frame construction and supports of a typical side delivery car.



An unusually rugged motorcycle truck having a capacity of over 600 pounds. Notice the heavy frame on which it is mounted.

**I**T is becoming more generally realized that the motorcycle is not only a pleasure vehicle, but that it also well serves an important purpose in the business field. Ever since the inauguration of the Motor Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY the Editor has been flooded with inquiries concerning the merits of light as well as of heavy delivery cars and trucks. So numerous, in fact, have been these inquiries that some of the motorcycle and motor car manufacturers have used the requirements as indicated by our correspondents as a basis on which to design special bodies, and even complete vehicles.

The light commercial car field is well taken care of by the motorcycle with side car delivery attachment on which loads of from one hundred to three hundred, and even four hundred pounds may be carried at speeds only restricted by city ordinances and the vigilance of the traffic policemen. Some four wheeled vehicles are made having a capacity of from five hundred to eight hundred pounds, but there are many merchants and delivery men who desire to take advantage of a reasonable initial cost, low fuel and oil consumption, and noteworthy tire economy of the motorcycle.

Any substantial, well-made motorcycle can be converted into a light delivery car by the addition of a body mounted on a third wheel and frame, attached to the tubing of the motorcycle. These bodies may be of various types, but all are mounted on springs that enable the most fragile loads to be carried without damage. Such vehicles have a narrower tread than have the ordinary four wheeled delivery wagons, and they are thus enabled to work their way through traffic that would stall or seriously delay the other vehicles. Another advantage of this type of light delivery side car lies in the ease with which it can be detached and the motorcycle converted into a pleasure vehicle.

For loads above five hundred pounds, another type of motorcycle delivery car has been designed. This well fills the gap between the light motorcycle with side car delivery body and the four wheeled truck of one-half



Through a snowstorm at 40 miles an hour.



A side car delivery van designed especially to be attached to one make of motorcycle.

and three-quarter ton capacity. Although the power plant and rear running gear consist of the regular two cylinder, two speed motorcycle power plant, wheel and frame, the forward portion is entirely different from the average two wheeler. A frame of heavy channel section is secured to the main frame of the motorcycle, and rests at its forward end on an axle supported by two wheels. On this frame is placed a box body having a capacity of somewhat over twenty cubic feet and capable of carrying loads well over six hundred pounds in weight. The nature of the frame lends itself to the accommodation of a body of almost any shape or size, however, and therefore the requirements of individual purchasers may be easily met. The handle bar is connected with the two front wheels, which are mounted in steering knuckles in exactly the same manner as are the steering wheels of an automobile. This enables each wheel to turn on its own pivot without swinging the body and makes steering exceedingly simple. Such a vehicle can travel through mud and snow that is hub deep, and through roads closed to all horse-drawn vehicles. But what will appeal most strongly to the average user of such a vehicle is the fact that the three tires of this delivery car will cost but twelve dollars each and that he can obtain nearly forty miles from a gallon of fuel and two hundred and fifty miles from the same amount of oil.

Inasmuch as such vehicles can do the work of three horses and cost in the neighborhood of four hundred dollars each, it will be seen that they represent a great saving both in investment and upkeep over the expenditure for the purchase and maintenance of a horse-delivery system. A horse and wagon, together with the necessary supplies, will require as much space in a barn as would be occupied by half a dozen of these compact and sturdy "motorcycle trucks." It almost seems that the delivery problem of the small merchant has been solved and that he can now compete on an equal footing with his rivals who are able to maintain an entire fleet of motor delivery wagons and trucks.

# WINCHESTER

## 20 GAUGE

### Hammerless Repeating Shotgun

The Winchester Model 1912 is a correctly proportioned, light-weight, small-gauge repeater, which, for strength, balance, symmetry, shooting qualities and refinement of detail and finish, is in a class by itself. It weighs only about 5¾ pounds, yet it has surpassing strength, because all its metal parts are made of Nickel steel, which is about twice as strong as ordinary steel such as is used in similar guns of other makes. The receiver, which is closed on top and in the rear, is unmarred by a single screw or pin. The handsome walnut stock is finely proportioned and has a full comb and a small, well-shaped grip; features which count for easy handling and accurate sighting. The 20 gauge is a fine shooting gun, the famous Winchester system of barrel boring insuring a good, even spread of shot and excellent penetration. This gun works easily and smoothly and can be taken down as readily as a double barrel gun. The introduction of this gun makes it unnecessary to pay a big

price in order to get a first class small gauge shotgun, for the Model 1912 lists at only \$30.00, and it retails for less.

## WINCHESTER SHOTGUN SHELLS

Good ammunition is required by the best of guns for good shooting. Winchester Loaded Shotgun Shells—"Leader" and "Repeater" give the fullest measure of shooting satisfaction in any gun. This is not due to any one of the many desirable and distinctive features of their design, construction or loading, but rather to the harmonious combination of them all. Winchester Shotgun Shells are loaded in all desirable gauges and with innumerable combinations of powder and shot.

Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition are sold everywhere. Be sure to ask for

THE **W** BRAND

THE  
GUN AND  
THE SHELL

## The Supreme Court Is Progressive

IN the last few years the popular belief has gained headway that the United States Supreme Court has done much by its decisions to invalidate the progressive State legislation of the day. Muckracking magazine writers and vociferous demagogues have accused the court of being a "judicial oligarchy" nullifying most of the State legislation designed to secure social justice. On the basis of these reckless charges, too seldom answered, there has arisen a demand in certain quarters for the recall of judicial decisions. Mr. Charles Warren, in an article in the *Columbia Law Review*, upon "The Progressiveness of the United States Supreme Court," shows how easily the falsity of the charge may be proven.

When those who make violent attacks upon the Supreme Court are asked for a reason for their position, they invariably refer to a single case,—that of *Lochner v. New York*, in which the United States Supreme Court in 1905 held unconstitutional the bakers' ten-hour day law of New York. A single case out of many hundreds ought not to be deemed sufficient to upset our whole judicial system. The period of progressive social and economic legislation in the United States is the quarter century from 1887 to 1911. Mr. Warren has made a detailed study of the cases in this period arising under the "due process" and "equal protection of the law clauses" of the Fourteenth Amendment. There are 560 such

cases, but only three cases "in which any State law involving a social or economic question of the kind included under the phrase 'social justice' legislation, has been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court."

One of these is the *Lochner* case referred to above; another is the *Connolly* case in which the Court in 1902 held an Illinois trust law to be invalid because it illegally discriminated in favor of certain classes; the third is a quite unimportant case, the *Allgeyer* case, in which in 1897 a Louisiana law depriving citizens of the right to order insurance by mail from foreign companies, was held invalid as an interference with the right of contract. Granted for the sake of argument that in all three of these cases the Court erred or violated the principles of justice, even so one would have to set off against this the 557 other cases in which there was no mistake and in which impartial justice was rendered.

It was never intended that the United States Supreme court should be responsive to the demands of the people expressed in radical laws. Its duty in connection with cases like those cited above is simply to pass upon the constitutionality of State legislation. Instead of being reactionary, its decisions prove overwhelmingly that the Federal Court has upheld State legislation of a progressive type, not, however, because it happened to be progressive or popular, but because it was constitutional.

### The Butcher, Baker and Grocer

GIVE the middleman his due. Whenever the public has smarted more than usually under the sting of high prices, it has been ready to heap upon the middleman's head the blame. And when he has protested that he was making no more, and sometimes less than under low prices, he simply hasn't been believed. In some of the staple products,—flour, beef, pork, sheep and mutton—the middleman has been honest in his contention and the public mistaken, if the reports of the agricultural department are to be relied upon.

"Whatever be the margin between the producer's price and the consumer's price," says the *Crop Reporter*, published by the Secretary of Agriculture, "it has not widened much, if any, during the last twenty years of advancing prices." Comparing the last ten years with the decade preceding, it is found that while the price of wheat advanced 32 per cent., and the wholesale price advanced 29 per cent., the retail price of flour increased only 28 per cent. Hogs advanced in the second decade 33 per cent., but the retail price of smoked hams increased by 32 per cent. Smoked bacon advanced 55 and pork chops 41 per cent. as compared with the 33 per cent. advance for hogs, but this is because they represent the choice cuts for which there has been a growing demand. The figures for lard are wholesale 31 per cent., retail 30 per cent., and for steers and sheep the figures are much the same. Potatoes showed an increase in retail over wholesale advance, but only of 3 per cent.

These figures don't solve the problem of high living, but simply put the butcher, the baker and grocer in a better light so far as these staples are concerned.

It is still true that there are too many middlemen. This, and the high fixed charges most of them have, constitute quite a factor in high prices. A cutting down in the number of retailers would enable the smaller number to do a more profitable business at a lesser margin of profit.

### Slighting McKinley's Memory

WE secured the protest of the McKinley Club, of Canton, O., against the substitution of the picture of Jefferson for that of McKinley on postal cards. There are other ways of honoring Jefferson without showing any slight to the memory of McKinley. The protest from McKinley's friends in his home town of Canton has been forwarded to President Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson. It would be a good idea for the friends of the late martyred President from all over the country to drop a line to the President and Postmaster-General, protesting against a proposal as unnecessary as it is ungracious.

### Wonderful Uses of Corn

AMONG the products of American fields, corn has always held the premier position. Years ago corn was largely used for cattle, but in recent years processes of manufacture have been invented which transform 50,000,000 bushels, more than 10 per

cent. of the corn sold yearly for commercial purposes, into a variety of products for the table. The American Manufacturers' Association of Products from Corn has formed an educational bureau to educate dealers and consumers alike in regard to the purity, wholesomeness and uses of corn products. Combined with these qualities is a low cost which puts corn syrups, sugars and starches within the reach of the poorest families. Interesting literature on the subject will be sent any one writing to the Educational Bureau of the American Manufacturers' Association, Clinton, Ia., for the prosperity of our farmers is directly involved in the continued development of this great and characteristic American industry.

### What Your Handwriting Tells About You

(Continued from page 227)

With such data at his command, he proceeded to show to each lad what tendencies he possessed and pointed the ways and means which would help each to become successful.

In each instance, he gained their confidence in a novel way without apparently giving advice; and he learned how to handle one especially who was a problem. This man has profited by the greater understanding he was able to acquire, for this method showed him that young people could and can be reached by letting them know that he appreciated what they were and did not condemn their failings.

And so in every walk of life a little knowledge of this subject often acts as stimulus to ambition and self-control as it also works as a preventive against choosing associates who would prove to be undesirable. Further, many a person who is contemplating matrimony, can be safeguarded against future disaster by making an alliance with one who would not bring trouble and misery. For handwriting reveals the vices of men and women as well as their virtues. (See specimens ten and eleven.)

In like manner the person who is well or is in ill health or addicted to vicious tendencies reflects these conditions plainly in the writing. (See specimens twelve and thirteen.)

In this work-a-day world where necessarily we come into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, to be enabled to form our judgments quickly and to our own advantage becomes a source of profit. And although many are endowed with that canny gift of reading people at a glance, all of us are not so gifted. So the science of graphology, easily acquired, is, I am convinced, an additional means of assisting the general run of human beings to be on the safe side. And if the function of the handwriting interpreter is merely to suggest to others the things of which they are only partially aware, it is well worth while. "Know thyself," is an old Greek adage, but it suggests what is just as true today as it was centuries ago, that those who can find out their powers are those who make a success in the long run.



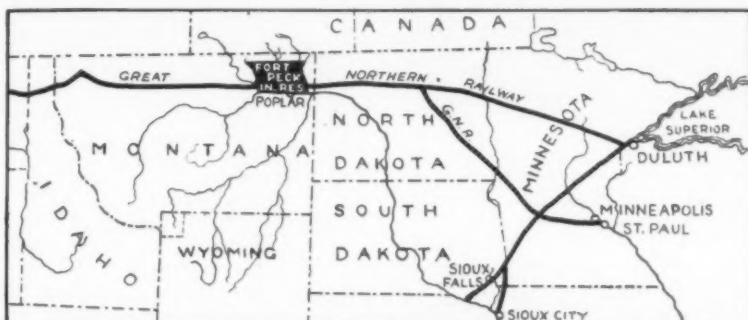
# Last Chance for Free Land



**WONDERFUL OATS WITHOUT IRRIGATION.**  
The yield was from 35 to 87 bushels an acre; raised by Charles Knorr, eight miles north of Poplar, Mont.



**INDIANS RAISE A BUMPER CROP.**  
All the work from plowing to harvesting was done by native Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation.



**WHERE MANY WILL SEEK FARMS**  
Map showing the location of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and how to get to it.

THE last large tract of Indian land available for homesteading is the Fort Peck Indian reservation in the North-western part of Montana. One and a third million acres there have been opened to the public by President Wilson's proclamation. Filing of applications for land began September 1 and will continue to September 20. The land will be open to actual settlement May 1, 1914. The registration places are Glasgow, Havre and Great Falls, Mont. The final drawing is to be at Glasgow, commencing September 23. This is a very fertile section and agricultural experts figure that it will add, when developed, twenty million bushels of grain annually to the nation's supply. The reservation is 693 miles west of St. Paul and Minneapolis and is easily reached over the Great Northern Railway. Six new towns will be opened on this reservation.

This is the last large tract of Indian land to be opened to the public in the United States. Part of this land has to be irri-

gated but much of it raises good crops without artificial water. The land is already valuable but with the drawing it will go up rapidly. The land will be allotted by drawing so that everybody will have an equal chance. Wheat is the staple crop but the soil lends itself to many grains and fruits.

Some very remarkable yields have been reported in this section. An Indian named Iron Teeth, living three miles east of Poplar, which is the only town shown on the map, had an oats field of 200 acres that went 80 bushels to the acre. This without irrigation. An Indian woman named Mrs. Proctor, four miles north of that town, raised some sixty days oats that made a great yield. She did not use irrigation.

Any person who is the head of a family, or who is twenty-one years old and a citizen of the United States, or has filed a declaration to become such, and who already has not a quarter section of land, is entitled to draw for a farm.

## The Bride of the Long Night

(Continued from page 224)

"Yes, yes—anything—anything for you," he replied eagerly.

"Then you must go away with me to-day—now—this hour," she startled him by saying, "and you must demand of me no explanation. Feel of my dress and shoes. They are coarse and cheap. I have come that way. We must go where we shall never be seen again by one who knows us. I have thrown away the world for you, and I would throw away a hundred others if I had them, for I love you more than all else. Listen! Was that someone outside? No, it was the wind—but they may come, someone who knows us. Hurry! We must go now!"

He held her from rising. The shock that had destroyed his sight had not robbed his eyes of their clearness, and it seemed to her now that he saw her—had discovered the terrible truth in her face. Then he smiled, and his face was as if had always been to her, strong and beautiful.

"I think—I understand," he said, and pressed his lips upon the gingham sleeve of her dress. "May God bless you forever

and ever, Isobel! You must love me—as much—as I love you."

"I do—and more," she whispered, and drew away from him, for she felt that her face was cold. "Come, we must go, dear. There is a boat waiting for us in the river, and an Indian who will help us. I will pick up a few of your things—and then—" He heard the little sob in her throat, and reached out his arms to where she stood. "I wonder," she finished, so low that he could just catch her words above the sweep of the wind, "if you will ever grow tired of me away up where we are going—away from all else in the world."

He laughed low and joyously, and then his groping arms found her and caught her to him, and her warm lips met his own as the last of the wind wailed and died away in the forest trees.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Too Much Hopping

New Yorker—One of our new hotels, Uncle Bill, is to contain over twenty-five hundred rooms.

Uncle Bill—Gee crackey! I'd hate to be the bellboy!—Judge.



## The New Style Bread and Milk

Made of wheat, and the whole wheat.  
Four times as porous as bread.  
Crisper than crackers—bubble-like, thin.  
And a taste much like toasted nuts.

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice in the mornings, of course, are served with cream and sugar. Or mixed with fruit.

But for luncheons or suppers—between meals or bedtimes—they are served in bowls of milk.

Served as you serve bread or crackers. But you don't need to break them—they are just the right size.

They form toasted brown wafers—thin, floating wafers—fragile and brittle, easily crushing. They are ideal wafers to serve in milk.

## Night Foods That Never Tax Digestion

Remember, too, that these Puffed Grains are scientific foods. They are steam-exploded. Every food granule is literally blasted to pieces.

They are made by Prof. Anderson's process. And no other method so fits cereals for digestion.

Serve them at any hour. Let children have them between meals. Make this their bedtime dish. For these foods supply them, without taxing the stomach, every element found in whole grain.

**Puffed Wheat, 10c** *Except in Extreme West*  
**Puffed Rice, 15c**

## Their Almond Taste

These grains in the process, for one whole hour, are rolled in 550 degrees of heat.

That heat gives the nut-like taste.

Then the explosion puffs the grains to eight times normal size. It fills them with a myriad cells.

The result is a food confection. Yet every element and flavor comes from the grain itself.

Use them in candy making—to garnish ice cream—in frosting cake—wherever you use nut meats. That will give you some idea of how delicious these foods are.

And yet a whole package—enough for ten big servings—costs but ten or fifteen cents.

**The Quaker Oats Company**  
Sole Makers

(445)

## The Wood Core Is Strongest

There is only one wall board made with wood slats as the center core. Its name is

**Compo-Board**  
PATENTED TRADE MARK

If you want the strongest wall board,  
—if you want the most durable wall board,

—if you want the only wall board that can be successfully papered,

—if you want the wall board that can be most artistically decorated by any method, that doesn't have to be paneled unless you wish it,

—if you want the wall board that has greatest resistance to cold in winter, to heat in summer, to moisture at all times,

—if you want the most satisfactory and economical wall board,

—order Compo-Board and be sure you get it. Look for the wood core and the name on the board. That's your protection.

### Send for Sample

A piece of Compo-Board mailed free. Compare it with other wall boards. Put it to any test you wish. Compo-Board is sold in strips four feet wide and one to eighteen feet long by dealers everywhere.

Northwestern Compo-Board Company  
4316 Lyndale Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

**WHITE VALLEY GEMS**  
**LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS**  
Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they easily scratch a file and WILL CUT GLASS. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k solid gold diamond mountings. Ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid. No money in advance. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write today for free catalog. (11) WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Walnut Bldg., Indianapolis

**AGENTS \$6 a Day**  
Introducing Dustless Reservoir Oil Mop. Cleans and polishes at same time. Johnson made 31 sales in three hours. Wood made 14 sales in one block. Big demand. Lightning seller. Every woman interested. Patented reservoir creates steady repeat business for agent. Write quick for agency in your town. 3000 other good sellers. **THOMAS MOP COMPANY**  
6824 West St., Dayton, Ohio

**Shirley President Suspenders**  
Comfortable, sensible, —also good-looking  
"Satisfaction or money back"  
Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles  
The C. A. Edgerton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

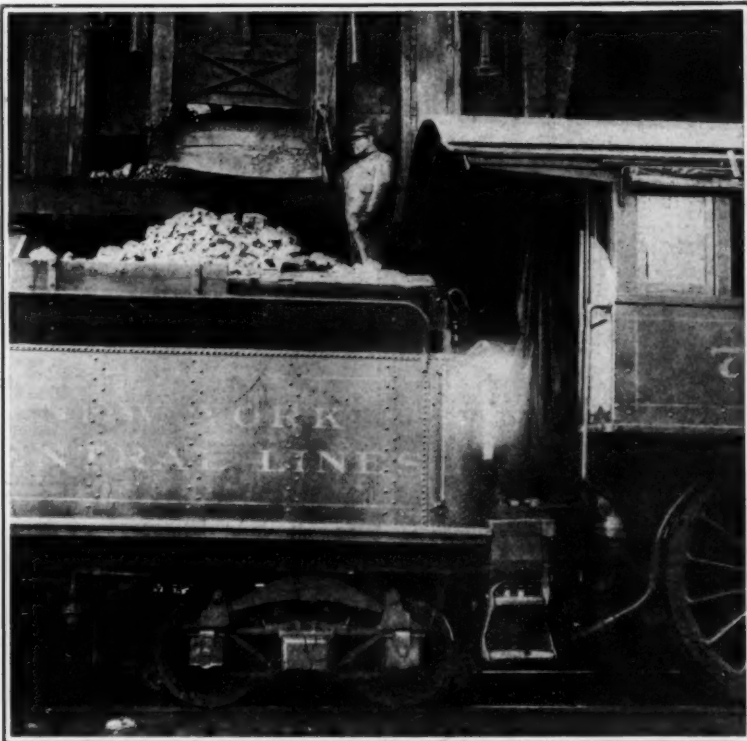
**LEARN TO PAINT SIGNS and SHOW CARDS**  
I'll teach you personally by mail. 14 years successful teaching. Big field for men and women. You can **EARN \$18.00 TO \$35.00 A WEEK.** Crawford, R. C. writer. "Earned \$250.00 while taking course." Write today for course, samples, etc. **Detroit School of Lettering.**  
CHAS. J. STRONG, Founder, Dep. 1039, Detroit, Mich.

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Do you want agents? Leslie's Classified Column offers its advertisers an exception opportunity to secure big results from small investments. Full information furnished on receipt of postal. Address Classified Advertising Dept., Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

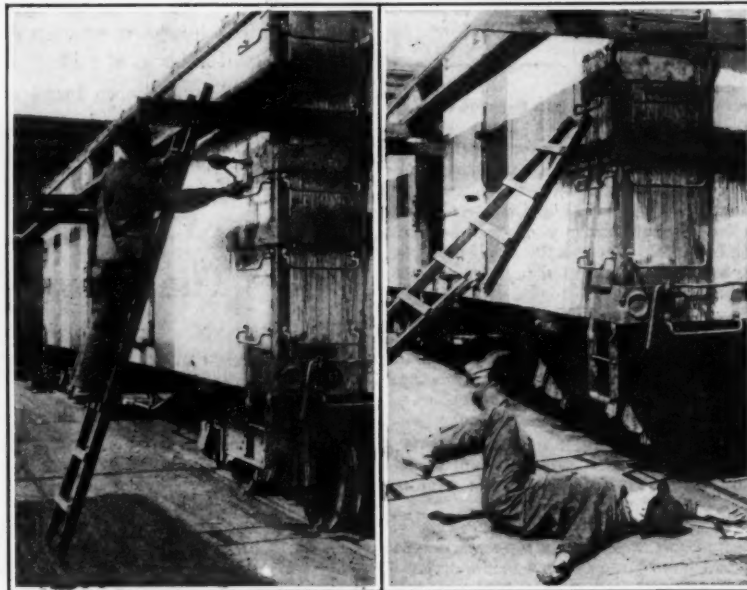
## Safety Lessons for Railroad Men

Fully awake to the necessity of safeguarding the persons and lives of its employees, the New York Central Railroad system has constructed a "Safety Exhibit Car," which is of great educational value to the men. It is said to be the first car of its kind in the United States, and it travels over all the lines of the system. In this car are displayed photos of unsafe practices of many kinds, in which railroad men are prone to indulge, as well as safe ways of doing things. These pictures the employees of the system are expected to scrutinize and to take warning accordingly. Some selections from this interesting picture gallery are presented below.



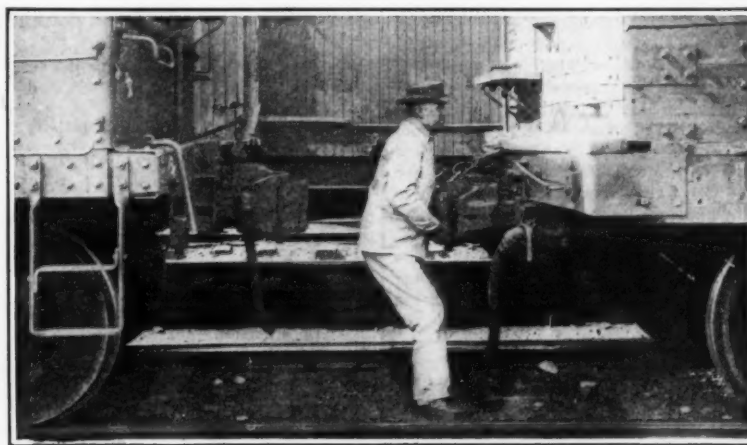
A PLACE OF DANGER

The fireman is seen standing between the apron of a coal chute and the cab of a locomotive. Should the engine move back only a few inches this man would inevitably be crushed. His proper place is on the other side of the coal chute. The man, of course, knows better than to put himself in this position, but he takes the risk for the sake of saving a few steps.



THE RIGHT WAY AND THE WRONG WAY TO USE A LADDER

The picture at the right shows how a car repairer can avoid disaster. It reveals the correct way of placing a ladder against the car so as to give it firm footing, while the upright position is equally convenient for the worker. The picture at the left discloses what happened after a ladder had been improperly placed against a car, by the repairer. The top of the ladder was not placed sufficiently high on the car and therefore a strain came upon one of the side pieces, which gave way and let the man fall. His injuries caused him to remember his lesson.



NEEDLESSLY RISKING HIS LIFE

It is a curious fact that after men have long been accustomed to any calling they become less careful of themselves. Railroad men frequently endeavor to adjust couplers as cars are about to come together. Sometimes they cannot step away from between the cars before the latter meet and the men are injured or killed. The railroad company insists that it is better to miss a coupling a thousand times than to be injured once.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Over 400,000 Copies Each Issue

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**WANTED IDEAS. INVENTIONS AND AD-** dresses persons wanting patents. Prices offered; Money in Patents. Books free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

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**SONG POEMS WANTED. BIG MONEY WRIT-** ing songs. Fast experience unnecessary. Send us poems or music. Illustrated book free. Hayworth Music Publishing Co., 638 G, Washington, D. C.

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**SALESMEN MAKING SMALL TOWNS.** Whole time or Side-Line, should carry our fast selling pocket side-line. Special sales plan allowing return of unsold goods. Makes quick, easy sales. \$4.00 commission on each order. Something entirely new. Write for outfit to-day. Burd Mfg. Co., 212 Sigel St., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS—AMAZING INVENTION, \$8 DAILY,** big profit. New business. No competition. World's best Home Massage Machine. Works by waterpower. Delights everybody. Write for full particulars and free book on "Beauty and Health." Address Blackstone Co., 748 Meredith Bldg., Toledo, O.

**AGENTS—HANDKERCHIEFS, DRESS** Goods, \$10.00 a day. Carleton made \$8.00 one afternoon. Mrs. Bosworth \$25.00 in two days. Free samples. Credit. Stamp brings particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 36 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WE FURNISH YOU CAPITAL TO RUN A** profitable business of your own. Become one of our local representatives and sell high grade custom made shirts, also guaranteed sweaters, underwear, hosiery and neckties, direct to the homes. Write Steadfast Mills, Dept. 33, Cohoes, N. Y.

**\$2.50 PER DAY SALARY AND ADDITIONAL** commission paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings in tubes. Ziegler Co., 443-F Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS: PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c.** Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 1451, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

**AGENTS: ASK US ABOUT OUR SNAPPY** household specialty line that will clear you \$30 to \$50 weekly. American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Box L W, Lemont, Ill.

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**CASTLE VIEW FARM, SITUATED ON THE** banks of the Hudson River.—The Rhine of America. Hundred miles from New York, ten minutes from Railroad or Boat Landing. Fifty acres, thirty-five tillable. Fine house and barns, stocked and equipped for chicken raising. Over seven hundred fruit trees. A real investment for \$8,000.00, including live stock, machinery and implements. One-half mortgage, balance on terms to suit purchaser. Send for full description. A. E. Rollauer, Kissena Park, Flushing, New York.

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**FORTUNES IN SUCCESSFUL SONGS: I'VE** paid thousands in royalties. Send poems or melodies to me for acceptance. I'll publish under 50% royalty contract. I composed "Wedding of the Winds" Waltzes. Million copies sold. Dozens of "Hits." Est. 16 years. Free Booklet John T. Hall, 6 Columbus Circle, N.Y.C.

### TYPEWRITERS

**THIS MONTH—100 NO. 3 OLIVER VISIBLE** Typewriters at a sensational price. Terms \$3 a month—5 days Free Trial—completely equipped. Guaranteed same as if regular catalog price were paid. United States Typewriter Exchange, Dept. 23, Federal Life Bldg., Chicago.

### OLD COINS

**\$4.25 EACH PAID FOR FLYING EAGLE CENTS** dated 1856. We pay a Cash premium on hundreds of old coins. Send ten cents at once for New Illustrated Coin Value Book. 457. It may mean your fortune. Clarke & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 39, Le Roy, N. Y.

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**UNCLE SAM IS A LIBERAL EMPLOYER.** Qualify for a Government position. We prepare you by mail for any Civil Service Examination. Write today for free Booklet 38. Capital Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

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**LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS.** Earn \$25 to \$100 a week. We can positively show you by mail, how to increase your salary. Book mailed free, Page-Davis, 42 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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**7% FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES.** Denominations \$100 up. Bank Trustee. Interest and principal guaranteed. Highest security possible. E. H. Clark, Box 765, Waycross, Ga.





**20¢**

—Stamps or coin—brings you a Miniature Bottle of Rieger's Flower Drops (Concentrate). It's New! It's different. The rarest and finest perfume ever produced. One bottle holds all the delightful fragrance crushed from thousands of living blossoms. The acme of elegance and refinement—entirely different from any perfume you have ever known.

**Rieger's Flower Drops**

Made without alcohol. Lasts 50 times as long as other perfumes. We make this special offer of a dainty miniature bottle so that you may try Flower Drops (Concentrate) at our risk. Your money refunded if you are not delighted. (Choice of colors: Lily of the Valley, Rose or Violet.)

**Send Today Now—take advantage of this miniature bottle offer by enclosing 20 cents, coin or stamps with your name and address. Don't wait. Mention your dealer's name.**

Exact Size Regular \$1.50 Bottle

Paul Rieger 2416 First Street San Francisco  
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**STRONG'S ARNICA TOOTH SOAP**



**Beautifully White Teeth and Clean, Healthy Gums and Mouth**


Cleanses and polishes the teeth: its fragrant antiseptic foam reaches every part of the mouth, destroying pernicious bacteria, insuring healthy gums and a sweet breath.

Comes in handy metal box—a convenient cake that lasts for months. 25 cents at all druggists—or sent direct.

**C. H. STRONG & CO. CHICAGO**

**HUNTING—FISHING National Sportsman Magazine**

160 richly illustrated pages full of valuable information about guns, fishing tackle, camp outfits—best places to go for fish and game. Stirring yarns by real sportsmen about their experiences in field, wood and stream. This month's copy (regular price 15c) mailed to you on receipt of 10c stamps or coin.



**NATIONAL SPORTSMAN**  
33 Federal Street Boston, Mass.

**"DON'T SHOUT"**



"I hear you. I can hear now as well as any body. How? Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in, myself, only that I hear all right. THE MORLEY PHONE for the DEAF."

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

**THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 767, Perry Bldg., Phila.**

In full color 9 x 12 Mounted on Heavy Brown Mat 11 x 14 25 Cents



**The First National Bank**  
BY JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

**Twenty-five Cents**

**SEND 25c now, and the First National Bank will be sent to you by return mail. It's one of the most popular of Flagg's pictures. Nearly 50,000 copies are now hanging in offices, banks, clubs and dens.**

**LESLIE-JUDGE CO.**  
225 Fifth Avenue New York

## In the World of Womankind

(Continued from page 226)

These statistics may be used as an argument by those who believe in leaving the formal education of children until they are in their "teens." There is a party of some size that advocates this course. But most of us think that Fanny Burney might have produced a real classic if she had had a well disciplined mind; whereas now her novels, though "Evelina" and "Cecilia" are still interesting, and will always be valuable as pictures of the social life of her period, do not as works of art compare with the novels of Jane Austen, written not many years later. Still, if Fanny had not written, Jane might never have done it, for the example of the good and gifted maid of honor to Queen Charlotte no doubt imparted courage to the quiet little daughter of a country parson to do something also which was out of the beaten track of the regular society woman of the day.

Whatever you girls skip in your reading, don't leave out those books,—Fanny's and Jane's. The quaint old style may bother you for a page or two, but then you will "get the pace," and you will love it all. You will not find the humor in Miss Burney that you find in Miss Austen; but you may get as many laughs out of her books,—the heroes and heroines are taken so seriously and the incidents are so queer that they amuse us, even when they were meant to do just the opposite.

### MOSES MENDELSSOHN'S VOICE

It happened just after we had had our minds turned toward this matter of voices, that Mr. Leon H. Vincent gave in the Bay View Assembly course his remarkable lecture on George Eliot, and he reminded us that though she was very homely, she had a wonderfully thrilling voice. It was very much such a voice, he said, as that of Moses Mendelssohn, the grandfather of the great composer.

This gentleman was deformed and almost repulsively ugly, but he had that Voice. He had the temerity to fall in love with a beautiful girl. Her father gave him permission to win her if he could, and he set to work. While he was paying her a visit, he launched into a touching story,—very likely about a man in similar circumstances, to his own—and he used the voice with such effect that the enchanted girl, before he had finished his tale, threw her arms around his neck and begged him to marry her!—And he had not even asked her! (If my memory serves me rightly, Moses was very rich, and this fact no doubt lent additional music to his voice!)

But we learned this much at Bay View,—that harsh voices positively can be made agreeable and that a sweet voice makes no bad substitute for beauty of face, while a grating voice may quite nullify that beauty. The impression of the value of a sweet voice was intensified by hearing later at Bay View, Percy McKaye's play "Tomorrow," and the famous and very funny "Bunty," read by Mrs. Katharine Oliver McCoy, whose extraordinary skill in using her agreeable voice was an additional lesson in this branch. Mrs. McCoy has beauty and a voice, also.

### VALUE OF A GOOD VOICE

You can see that with an essay like this to talk about, and with all the suggestions that spring from it, the piazza girls and women might for awhile lay aside those long and absorbing discussions of whether this one is kept awake more by tea than by coffee, and whether that one ought or ought not to prefer, as she does, strawberries to raspberries. Mrs. Streeter has several good entertainments of this sort at the clubhouse during the season and sees to it that they are made so interesting that even the most suspicious members do not imagine that they are being "improved."

This lady, with her accomplished husband is engaged during most of the year in rescuing and placing under good influences as many as possible of the 50,000 illiterate white children of the Carolina mountains. One of the club-meetings is given up each year to an account of her work, and this is said to be the most interesting of all.

Another element in the life of this beautiful Michigan resort is the Chautauqua Assembly and School which meets there during four weeks of every summer under the management of Mr. John M. Hall, of Detroit. This also tends to raise the intellectual tone in all the hotels and cottages, even among the thousands who seldom at-

tend the lectures or classes. Nearly every state in the Union now supports one or more of such highly useful "Chautauquas." Most of the teachers are from the faculties of colleges and are thoroughly competent. Several of us visited the "Nature-Study," "Domestic Arts" and other classes, and not only enjoyed them but learned much.

One of the most interesting at Bay View was the class in what used to be called "Elocution," but is now known as "Expression," and has greatly widened its scope. Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby, of Indianapolis was in charge here,—one of the famous teachers of our country. It was refreshing to find that Mrs. Ormsby lays first stress upon physical health. Her pupils learn, first of all, to stand erect, to breathe deeply, and to place their voices aright. They were practicing that day Sidney Lanier's wonderful "Marshes of Glynn," and the fruit of this wise physical training was already plainly visible. Only one of the large class read harshly or "through the nose," and Mrs. Ormsby assured us that even she was improving.

Think what it would be if all our young people should learn to "place" their voices aright, and we should hear on every side only sweet, melodious tones instead of those rasping ones for which our country is so justly notorious.

### A \$10,000 Prize for Inventors

THE offer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company of a prize of \$10,000 for the best automatic stopping and speed control device had enlisted 2,816 inventors on July 1 when the offer expired. Only about 700 have thus far submitted plans, but all will have until the end of 1915 in which to submit their plans and to carry them to perfection. At the present time there is no automatic stopping device in regular operation on any steam surface road in the country, though several roads are conducting experimental tests. The New Haven road enjoys the distinction of being the only road to offer a prize as a stimulus to inventors. In doing this the New Haven has taken up the unfinished work of the Train Control Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Board having gone out of existence a year ago. The requirements laid down by the Train Control Board have been adopted, and in addition eight others made necessary by the peculiar conditions of the New Haven lines.

No device so far submitted has measured up to all the safety tests required. The railroad, however, will proceed at once to test the best offered on its western division between Hartford and Newington. It is hoped that some of these may be perfected. The reward to the successful inventor will be paid on the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Massachusetts Railroad Commission and the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission. The New Haven road is to be commended for the interest it has aroused among inventors in perfecting a device which will be of benefit to all railroads and secure the safety of the traveling public everywhere.

### Curfew for Girls

WHEN young girls are found on the streets at night carousing with boys, it is time for the authorities to endeavor to give them the protection of which their parents are unmindful. The women of Sag Harbor, L. I., found this to be going on in their town, boys and girls frequently being seen intoxicated in public places. As the result of their activity the Chief of Police lost his office and the Board of Village Trustees were induced to pass a curfew law for girls to go into effect September 1. The village bell will be rung every evening at 8:45 and all girls under sixteen found upon the streets a quarter of an hour later, unaccompanied by parents or guardians, will be arrested. Reckless and foolish girls and irresponsible fathers and mothers need to be brought up with a jerk. For a young girl to be arrested for the violation of even a curfew law is enough disgrace, but cannot compare with the enormity of the danger it seeks to overcome.

### Willing to Chance It

"Kissing is thought by some to be unhealthy exercise," said he.  
"Yes," she replied; "but, then, who knows?"  
"There's risk in all things, I suppose."—Judge.

It Keeps After Opening



A tempting relish having the true tomato taste

## BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

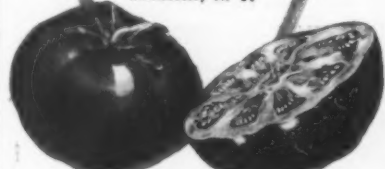
Vine ripened tomatoes, from selected seed, grown under our personal supervision, carefully handled in sanitary kitchens, same day as picked; cooked but lightly so that the natural flavor is retained; seasoned delicately with pure spices; placed in sterilized bottles—this is Blue Label Ketchup.

Contains only those ingredients Recognized and Endorsed by the U. S. Government

Our other products, Soups, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Meats, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, you will find equally as pleasing as Blue Label Ketchup.

"Original Menu" is an interesting booklet, full of suggestions for the hostess and busy housewife. Write for it today, giving your grocer's name and mentioning this magazine.

Curtice Brothers Co.  
Rochester, N. Y.



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**AMERICAN BOX BALL COMPANY**  
1304 Van Buren Street Indianapolis, Indiana

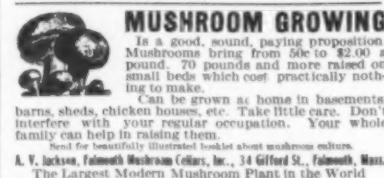
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**A. V. Jackson, Falmouth Mushroom Culture, Inc., 34 Gifford St., Falmouth, Mass.**  
The Largest Modern Mushroom Plant in the World

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Give up struggle for mere existence in city? Plan now safe way out. No cost to investigate. Free book explains plan for man or woman. (No land to sell. No agents.) We teach Farming by Mail. All subjects. Which interests you?

**AMERICAN FARMERS SCHOOL**  
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**I TEACH BY MAIL**  
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"How to Become a Good Penman" and beautiful specimens. Your name elegantly written on a card if you enclose stamp. Write today. Address  
**F. W. TAMBLIN, 422 Meyer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**



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You can buy **Bonds** too, on the **Partial Payment Plan.**

Send for Booklet 4—Partial Payment Plan.

## John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN  
**Odd Lots**

Members New York Stock Exchange.  
MAIN OFFICE—74 BROADWAY  
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## Savings Talk No. 5

### The Modern Way

The advantages of standard \$100 Bonds have unquestionably opened up the most ideal and modern way to save. 6% figured daily, quick market and safety are qualifications of

### \$100 BONDS

Why be content with 3½ or 4% now that this opportunity is offered. There are many \$100 Bonds to choose from. Sold outright or on Beyer & Company's \$5 down Small Payment Plan. Send for a copy of "The \$100 Bond News" and List L-304.

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"The Hundred Dollar Bond House"  
BANKERS  
55 Wall Street, N. Y.

## How to Invest \$100, \$500 or \$1,000

We have prepared a diversified list of sound securities suitable for the man who has any one of the above sums available for investment. We also give reasons why the securities mentioned in this list are very attractive at present prices.

Send for Offering W-17.

**E. F. Hutton & Co.**  
Investment Department  
Woolworth Building New York

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If your money has been accumulated by frugality, or if you are in receipt of funds from a life insurance policy, or if you are dependent upon the income to be derived from your investments, you certainly should demand, over and above everything else, *strong security and prompt interest payment.* Investments possessing these elements to a marked degree will inspire your complete confidence, thus giving you no occasion to worry about the safety of your principal.

Send for Circular 1151  
"Diversified Investments."

**Spencer Trask & Co.**  
Investment Bankers  
43 Exchange Place, New York  
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

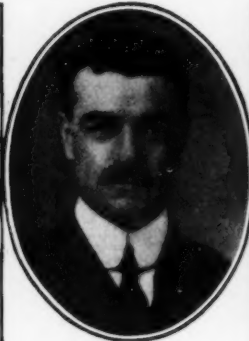
## "The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

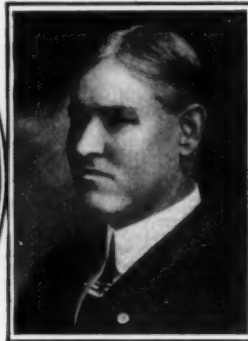
Advice to individual investors given on request.



**FRANK K. HOUSTON**  
Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. He was formerly secretary of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. He is well known all over the South, stands high in banking circles and is very popular.



**RICHARD M. BISSELL**  
Who was recently elected President of the Hartford (Conn.) Fire Insurance Company, succeeding Charles E. Chase, elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Bissell is considered one of the foremost fire underwriters in the United States.



**LEAKE S. COVINGTON**  
Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Rockingham, N. C., former president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association and for three terms president of the Country Bankers' Association of North Carolina.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUPOR Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

A YOUNG man asked me to tell him the secret of getting rich. There is no secret about it. One of the richest men I ever knew was the late Russell Sage. I asked him when he first began to save money. He replied, "It is so far back I can't remember." Perhaps this is the real secret of wealth. Begin to save early.

But a good many say, "I don't earn enough to save anything." There isn't a reader who isn't able to set aside a few pennies a week until he has a dollar on hand, and then another week another dollar, until he has five. That will open a savings bank account, and the five dollars will earn four per cent in a year, that is 20 cents. If you get 4½ per cent that will mean 25 cents or one-half a cent a week. This isn't much, but 25 cents used to buy five loaves of bread and several quarts of milk. It is something. It is a beginning.

Some trust companies will accept a deposit of \$5 or \$10 as part payment on a first-class \$200 mortgage bond. You get interest on the deposit, and you own the mortgage bond when you have paid for it. The Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York does this, and it is not an advertisement to refer to the good work its educational booklet on "The safe way to save" has done for many persons of very moderate means.

There are reliable bond houses and brokers that will accept \$5 or \$10 as part payment of a share of investment stock or a good \$100 bond. When one begins to put away small savings in this way, he or she is bound to accumulate something for old age. I was very much interested in a little table recently published in the *Financial World* showing what a person would accumulate if he bought one \$100 bond for each year for 21 years. At the end of that period he would have an investment of over \$4,000. This is the way compound interest accumulates.

How many young men and young women, could, by strict economy, set aside enough of their savings to buy a \$100 bond during the course of a year? And if one is able to buy two \$100 bonds a year, in 21 years he will have a little fortune of nearly \$8,100. Suppose a young man began this plan of investment at the age of 19 or 20. See what he would have when

he reached middle life. Isn't it worth thinking about?

How many of my readers have lost \$100 several times over by listening to the tales of those who promised a hundred or a thousand per cent return to the purchaser of a mining, oil, magazine, plantation or patent rights stock that proved to be utterly worthless? The successful saver never pays attention to the "get-rich-quick" schemes. He is satisfied with a small per cent of interest on his money. With him security is the first consideration.

I was much impressed by the remark of a clergyman who pointed out a shabbily dressed woman just leaving his church and said to me: "There is the richest giver to the missionary cause in my congregation." I imagined she was possibly a miserly creature. The clergyman said, "She is a scrub-woman. She doesn't earn more than \$6 or \$8 a week. She lives alone and is self-supporting, and her little savings are her annual contribution to the missionary cause."

This is a good time to begin to save. First-class securities can be bought to yield a much better rate of interest than usual. While gambling in stocks is more attractive and exciting it is also more risky, unsafe and dangerous. There are those who prefer to risk a few hundred or a few thousand dollars in speculation because of the chances of making a lucky strike, and these furnish the vast majority of the losers in Wall Street. Always bear this in mind.

The stock market still shows a tendency toward improvement. It has stood so many hard knocks that it acts as if it could stand anything. The shrinkage in the corn crop, following the drought in the corn states and the excitement over Mexico, all exercised a depressive influence, but the market quickly recovered and showed new signs of strength. The fact that a great many investment bonds and first-class preferred stocks are being accumulated by those who have faith in the future is suggestive. While a good many believe that there must be another setback before a steady advance can be anticipated, experienced observers regard the market as a purchase rather than as a sale.

S., Brooklyn: It is impossible to reply to your query because it propounds a legal question, which a lawyer must pass upon.

Saver, Utica: The safest gilt edge bonds are governments, municipals and first mortgages of prosperous railroads. The price of our government bonds is not attractive to investors. The fact that they are used as the basis for bank circulation, gives them a fictitious market value. Among the cheapest of the first-class municipals are the New York 4½'s selling about par. Among the best of the railroad bonds I include the Atchison General 4's around 95, the C. B. & Q. general 4's around 93, the

(Continued on page 237.)

## Your Share in New York's Prosperity

**YOU** know that New York City real estate is a good investment but do you know that one who can spare only \$10 a month can share in its profits? Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are in effect small mortgages on the most valuable and productive real estate in the world. You do not speculate when you buy these certificates. You invest your savings safely at a good rate of interest. They are issued in amounts of \$200, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000.

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## Choosing a Safe 6% Investment

Opportunities for investment offering a high income yield are not rare. The problem confronting every prudent investor is to select a type of security combining maximum interest return with unquestionable, proven safety.

The 6% First Mortgage Bonds owned and offered by us are a perfect combination of these two essential qualities.

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INCORPORATED  
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## A Word of Advice

Fundamental Business Conditions are sound.

Prices of good securities are on rock bottom, but they will not stay there. It would be wise to take advantage of the opportunity and buy NOW.

**The 6% Preferred Stock of the  
American Public Utilities Co.  
will yield 8%**

Send for Earning Statements and Maps.

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Bankers, Engineers and Operators  
Mich. Trust Bldg. Grand Rapids, Mich.

5½% 5½% 5½% 5½% 5½% 5½% 5½% 5½%  
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of a Public Utility Corporation Operating in the State of New York Authorized by the Public Service Commission  
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They are antiseptic and  
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A delicious toothpick  
Let us send you a 15 cent box for 10  
cents in stamps

**Cutter Tower Co., Established 1845**  
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# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 236)

St. Paul general 4 1/2's around par, the New York Central general 3 1/2's a little over 80, the Northern Pacific general 3's around 66 and U. P. first 4's around 95.

S., Butte, Mont.: I do not answer inquiries in reference to life insurance. I deal in Wall Street matters only.

F., Colorado Springs, Col.: The Collateral Trust 6 per cent. two-year gold notes of the Western Power Co., offered by Rollins & Sons are reasonably well secured, but not gilt-edged.

B., Wheaton, Ill.: American Writing Paper Pfd. at 17 is a fairly attractive speculation. The company is well managed and if prosperity is not retarded, should show an improvement in its earnings.

E., Evansville, Wis.: The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. reports a year large increase in its business and all its stock issues are looked upon as a good speculation. The first preferred around 90 is an attractive business man's investment.

B., Dayton, O.: The Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co. stock is hardly to be called "a safe investment." The bonded indebtedness is quite heavy and all mining propositions obviously have an uncertain quality, especially in times of business depression.

C., Los Angeles: 1. Northern Pacific has an excellent record as a dividend payer, and Erie common is always well regarded as a speculative stock in an active market, though it is a good way off from dividends. Seaboard preferred looks like a better purchase, or Houston Oil preferred, which, while paying 6 per cent., has been selling between \$50 and \$60. 2. It is impossible to tell what may happen to the market within a year. A great deal depends on the results of the impending tariff and banking reform legislation.

B., New York: 1. I hardly understand what you mean by "a working knowledge of the New York and Boston markets." The financial columns of all the daily papers have educational value, but financial writers are too often influenced by their associations and surroundings, and their views are often narrow and personal. The news columns of the newspapers would give you the best idea of business conditions as affecting the stock market, for Wall Street prospers only when the country generally prospers. 2. Many members of the New York Stock Exchange, in highest standing, are eager to have small accounts from customers just beginning to make their investments in Wall Street. This trade in "odd lots" is now more generally solicited by reputable houses, than ever before.

Z. Y. X., Elmira, N. Y.: 1. For a clerk saving from \$20 to \$40 a month and who seeks an "absolutely safe investment," nothing could be preferable to good bonds. Some of these can now be had on a basis yielding nearly 5 per cent. Many of these are in denominations of \$100. You could readily select several different bonds, so as not to have all your eggs in one basket. Any of the reputable bond houses would be glad to send, on request, a list of strictly investment bonds, yielding about 5 per cent. 2. I do not regard either the insurance or the oil shares that you hold as in the nature of an investment. They are certainly not in the "absolutely safe" class to which you refer. An investor who wants oil stocks would be much wiser to buy shares of the Standard Oil subsidiaries or of its successful competitors like the Texas Co., all of which have made handsome returns to their holders. I called attention to the merits of Texas Company shares which sold a short time ago around par. They have since sold as high as \$125, and the annual statement shows 25 per cent. earnings on the stock. You might diversify your holdings by buying a few \$100 bonds and a few shares each of the successful oil companies, for you can buy any number of shares from one upward.

C., Fall River: 1. I have often explained the meaning of "puts and calls," as dealt in on Wall Street. These are also known as "privileges." On payment of a certain premium, you have the right to "put," that is to sell a stock, to the party to the agreement, at a certain price, or you have the right to "call" upon him to deliver to you a certain number of shares of a stock at a certain price. For instance, if you think that a stock, now selling at 80, is liable to advance, you pay some one, who deals in such privileges, a bonus agreed upon. This gives you the privilege to "call" upon the party within the time that you both agree upon, for a certain number of shares of the stock at 80. If before the expiration of the time, this stock advances to a figure which will give you a profit you "call" upon the party for the stock, paying the agreed price of 80. Then you sell it at the advanced price and pocket any profit that remains after deducting the amount of the bonus. 2. The American Real Estate Co. was organized in 1888 to buy, develop and improve selected tracts of real estate in and about New York City. Its reports for 1912 showed a surplus of a little over \$2,000,000. The officers are E. B. Boynton, President; Harold Roberts, Vice President; F. H. Sisson, Secretary, and R. T. Lingley, Treasurer.

## SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Beginner, Plattsburg, N. Y.: 1. You can begin to buy securities with as small an amount as you can ordinarily open an account with a savings bank. It is not necessary to have \$100. You can begin with \$5 or \$10 and buy on installments or by the partial payment plan. Note the advertisements of brokers who offer circulars of information regarding these plans. Write them for copies which will be sent you promptly without charge.

Query, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The effect of the tariff cut upon the American Beet Sugar business will be harmful but it remains to be seen if it will be disastrous. American Beet Sugar stock has declined to such a figure that it looks like a fair speculation. 2. Loose-Wiles Biscuit common also has possibilities for the small trader. So has American Ice Securities. These are among the cheap industrials. 3. You can buy 5 or 10 shares each of any one. It might be more interesting if you would have a few of each of the stocks you think well of. 4. The partial payment plan advocated by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, N. Y., is fully described in Booklet No. 4. Write to them for a copy if you want to buy either bonds or stocks on this plan.

Teacher, Seattle: 1. Buy a good, safe \$100 or \$500 bond as often as you have surplus funds. In your circumstances, you should think of security first. 2. You can get nearly 5 per cent. on safe investments. 3. Some well established houses have for years made it their special business to prepare circulars of advice for customers who seek safe investments large or small. Write to Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y., for a copy of their Special Circular No. 1151 on "Diversified Investments." It will help you.

Careful, Providence, R. I.: 1. I doubt if it would be well to wait for a further decline in the bond market. Some bonds are already showing an upward tendency. 2. Your plan of diversifying your investments so as to have a few railroad bonds, some first mortgage real estate and some industrial bonds is feasible and many careful investors follow it. 3. The 6 per cent. first mortgage Chicago real estate bonds, sold for so many years by Straus & Co., Mortgage & Bond Bankers, No. 1 Wall Street, New York, are secured by improved high class property fully described in the "Investor's Magazine" and "Circular No. 2466," copies of which you can have by writing to Straus & Co. for them.

Dentist, New Orleans: I know of nothing safer for one who desires to begin to invest than the purchase of the first mortgage guaranteed certificates of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. These are issued in amounts of \$200, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000. There is no speculative element about them. They are held by trustees and savings banks. Following the plan so successfully adopted abroad, this great financial institution is opening the way for investors with as small an amount as \$10 to begin to make their investments. These certificates pay 4 1/2 per cent. which is higher than the customary savings bank rate and are just as safe. I commend this plan because of its security and the opportunity it gives to small savers to get a higher rate of interest than savings banks pay. Write to the above company for a copy of its free booklet on "The Safe Way to Save."

Clerkman, Toledo, O.: 1. If you buy two \$100 6 per cent. bonds each year at par, costing you \$200 for both, and if you invest the interest also regularly at 6 per cent., you will have at the end of the twenty-first year an investment of nearly \$8,500. If you buy bonds listed on the exchanges, you can always find a ready market for them. In good times, they will probably sell higher than their present price so that instead of having \$8,500, you might have nearer \$9,000 or \$10,000. 2. It is no more difficult to invest \$100 than it is to invest \$10,000, for brokers of the highest standing are now seeking the custom of small investors with \$100 or \$500 to spare and are preparing with great care lists of sound securities which they recommend to small investors. E. F. Hutton & Co., investment bankers, Woolworth Building, New York, have prepared for their customers a diversified list of securities which they will be glad to send to any of my readers on application. Write to Hutton & Co. for their Investment List No.-W 17.

Mechanic, Newark, N. J.: The \$100 6 per cent. bonds offered on the small payment plan with \$5 down are enumerated on "List L. 304" prepared by Beyer & Co., the \$100 bond house, 55 Wall Street, New York. They will be glad to answer inquiries from any of my readers.

8 per cent., Des Moines, Ia.: The stock to which you refer, I presume, is that of the American Public Utilities Co. It is the 6 per cent. preferred stock offered on a basis to yield 8 per cent. You can buy one or more shares. Write to Kelsey, Brewer & Co., bankers, engineers and operators, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Clerk, Buffalo, N. Y.: Public Utility Bonds represent such corporations as gas, electric and trolley lines. Investors regard these with greater favor than ever because they are, in many instances, very well secured and yield a higher return than established railroad securities. Some are now being offered on a small monthly payment plan in the interests of small investors. The first refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds of a New York State public utilities can be bought on this plan on a basis to yield 5 1/2 per cent. Write to Harold Dickerson & Co., 52 Broadway, New York, for their new booklet describing this plan and an attractive offer.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1913.

JASPER.

## Wheels Within Wheels

Mrs. Crawford—I was so glad to find her out when I called!

Mrs. Crabshaw—I knew you didn't like each other, so I told her when you were going to call.—JUDGE.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## "I Tell You— These 'Holeproofs' Are Wonderful Socks"

Go to a furnishing, clothing or department store and see the original guaranteed hose—famous Holeproof Hosiery. Note its texture, light weight and style.

Buy six pairs of Holeproof and begin to know them, as a million wearers do.

Buy them today. They will last six months or longer. If they wear out—if even a thread breaks—you get new pairs free.

We pay an average of 74c per pound for the yarn in Holeproof. Common yarn costs but 32c. But ours is three-ply and long-fibre cotton. That means

strength with light weight. It means soft pliability. The wear you get in these stockings or socks has nothing to do with the weight of the yarn.

Holeproof dealers now have the new Fall colors in many weights. Both Cotton and Silk. Go see them now.

Write us for your dealers' names. We ship direct where no dealer is near, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance! Ask for new Mercerized Holeproof Socks for men at \$1.50 for six pairs. Write for free book telling about Holeproof.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can.

## Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(473)

\$1.50 per box and up, for six pairs of men's, of women's and children's \$2.00; of infants (4 pairs) \$1. Above boxes guaranteed six months.



**Holeproof**  
SILK GLOVES  
FOR WOMEN

For long wear, fit and style, these are the finest silk gloves produced. Made in all lengths, sizes and colors. Write for the illustrated book. Ask us for name of dealer handling them.

## Bookkeeping and Business

A business is no better than its Accounting Department. The Bookkeeping is a sure index to the general character and reputation of the firm. Judge a business by its bookkeeping, and you never go wrong.

Yet it is a fact that while most other departments of business have changed their methods, bookkeeping in many institutions is not far altered from what it was ten years ago. Hand bookkeeping, sometimes, on computing a huge column of figures, forgets to carry five and carries four.

Bookkeeping is exhausting, patience-trying, nerve-killing—deadening—a machine can do it more rapidly and more accurately than any man that ever lived. And with the machine there is no brain trouble, no wear and tear on the cerebellum.

Curious, isn't it, when you stop to think about it? Man can make mistakes, and does. Yet man, who makes mistakes, makes the machine that can not make mistakes. Elliott-Fisher, the Bookkeeping Machine, posts the ledger and makes the statement and balances the account at one operation. Does its work quickly, efficiently and well, and cleans up all of today's work today.

There are no hangers left for tomorrow, nor at the end of the month.

Elliott-Fisher, the Bookkeeping Machine, eliminates bother, worry, overwork, mistakes, delay. It relieves the bookkeeper of that drudgery commonly supposed to be his lot by doing right taking care of that mass of detail that brings the crickles and creaks of the rounded shoulders and the bent back.

Save yourself and your employees for the things that count a part of the time merely. Elliott-Fisher is adapted to any and all kinds of bookkeeping. Its simplicity of application is surprising. It is a time-saver, a money-saver, conserves of human energy. It makes the bookkeeper a better man—a more efficient helper. It lifts him from his shoulders that dead load of drudgery which now weighs him down. Elliott-Fisher makes for daytime efficiency, the kind that pays bank accounts and keeps the wheels of industry humming smoothly and speedily. An executive is a man who leaves deadening details to machines, and exercises his faculties with matters of great pitch and moment.

Send for the EFFICIENCY DILETTANTE, also special information and data regarding Elliott-Fisher, the Bookkeeping Machine.

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## She's a Bird

We call her "A Chicken Sand-witch" and she's sweet enough to eat. On our menu she is listed at 25c., so send your quarter right away and we'll serve you immediately while the "chicken" season is here.

The Judge Art Print Catalog, containing 62 reproductions in miniature, beautifully printed in sepia on India tint paper, will be sent to you for 10c. It shows many pictures which will appeal to you.

Leslie-Judge Co.

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A Chicken Sand-Witch, by T. V. Kelly

## Two Guns in One—

Upper barrel (rifled) shoots .22; lower barrel (smooth bore) shoots .44 shot or ball. Lengths, 12.15 or 18 inches. Fits you for large and small game or inexpensive target practice. Stock folds up or detaches. Shoulder holster furnished. Sample Nitro-Solvent Oil for name sporting goods dealer. Send for catalog of Marble's 60 Outing Specialties. MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO., 546 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich. Successor to Marble Safety Axe Co.

## MARBLE'S GAME GETTER GUN



## The Old Gun

By STRICKLAND GILLILAN

Over the kitchen door it hung, rusty of barrel and dingy of stock;  
Over the kitchen door it hung, watching the growth of the family flock.  
Soon as a son to youthhood came, into the crook of his lusty young arm  
Snuggled the gun—each touch a thrill; then to the woods at the back of the farm!

Off to the woods, to shoot? Nay, dream! Feni-  
more Cooper—you know him, I see.  
Panthers that crouched by every stream, Indians  
behind every thick-enough tree!  
"Musket bored-out" was the old gun's make—  
Springfield, perhaps, but no matter, I guess:  
"Justible sight" with a hinge—you know; seldom  
to game did it carry distress.

Part of the life of the prosy farm—link 'twixt the  
pioneer time and today,  
Over the kitchen door it hung, dreaming of holding  
the foe man at bay;  
Hung on the old black-leather straps made from  
the tops of some discarded boots,  
Shot-pouch and powder-horn, hung beside, silently  
gossiped of boyish recruits—

Boyish recruits of a day just fled! O how we envied  
the fellows of Then!  
Tales of the raids my father told, tales of the hun-  
dred-day home-guarding men—  
Tales we had heard again and again, till we had  
learned them by heart, every one,  
Thrilled us always as a bugle blast, there by the  
side of that wonderful gun!

Something in normal manhood lives so closely akin  
to the savage that kills;  
Strong in the youth is lust for strife, tales of the foray  
the boy-bosom thrills.  
Deep in my heart the dreaming dwells—whether  
I fare 'neath the stars or the sun—  
Memories sweet as Shandon bells—dreamings that  
cling 'round that old army gun.

## Our Musical America

AMERICANS spend on music three times the amount spent on the army and navy. This statement which was made at the annual convention of the New York State Music Teachers' Association seems to flatter our musical taste. To be exact the amount is \$600,000,000, a vast sum to spend on any single interest. It is more than any other country devotes to the same object.

Likewise it might be stated that Americans spend more for works of art than do any other people, and from these premises it might be argued that we are the most musical and artistic people in the world. Perhaps, however, it would be a little closer to the truth to say that we are able and willing to pay more for good music than any other people, and are not greatly disturbed if usually the artists who supply our demands are born and trained in other lands.

Nevertheless the figures do indicate a great and growing interest in music, an interest that ought to be encouraged. A nation does not become musical in a day or generation, but a love for good music and the opportunity to hear and enjoy it are first steps in that direction. Of America, that much certainly may be said. And the phonograph and automatic piano, it might be added, have no small place in helping to create and to increase a taste for good music.

The mechanical musical instrument not only amuses and entertains, it also educates one in the appreciation of good music. Every home should possess such an instrument. In most households, even when some members can play, they cannot, as a rule, perform difficult, classical music. Unless there were automatic musical instruments to fall back upon, the family would miss hearing much of the best music. Even in those homes so fortunate as to have some one who can play well the most difficult compositions, the mechanical instrument has its place, for the single performer in the home can't satisfy at all times the musical desires of every member



**A HISTORIC WAR VESSEL**  
The schooner "Polly" built in 1805, which as a privateer captured 11 prizes during the War of 1812 with Great Britain, photographed in dry dock near Fall River, Mass. While in dock the old craft was overhauled and repaired and afterwards was taken to Boston. A tablet commemorating her exploits has been placed on the vessel by the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812.

of the family. The great masters now stand ready to give their best to suit the mood of the hour. By putting the world-famous musical creations in the hands of the people mechanical instruments help to educate the taste away from rag time. Nor have they had any deterring effect upon the numbers studying music. Never before in this country were there so many children and young people taking lessons as now.

Mr. Frank Damrosch, director of the Institute of Musical Arts, thinks the musical advance of this country within the last quarter of a century has been both astonishing and gratifying. "Twenty-five or thirty years ago," says Mr. Damrosch, "the rank and file of American people were decidedly ignorant of music. Now there is hardly a town, small as it may be, in which there is not at least one musical organization."

All this indicates that America is rapidly developing into a musical nation. Likewise the coming of other nationalities to our shores, representing peoples with musical and artistic traditions, and the absorption of this element, will have its influence in producing in the generations to come a higher order of musical and artistic ability. Let the people sing!

## Slandering Americans Abroad

THE slandering of business men has become an old story in this country, but when the American abroad hears the same untruthful stories about his countrymen, it does not rest very comfortably on his mind. Such slanders are at their worst when put in the form of motion pictures. An American in Dutch Guiana writes a protest against some motion pictures exhibited there, entitled "The Money Kings of America." One of these represents John D. Rockefeller present at a cabinet meeting under the Taft administration, and another is supposed to represent some members of the cabinet in conference at the private residence of the money king, conferring with him about getting possession of important public papers which have just been signed by the President.

Commenting on the incident the Washington *Siar* points out that the moving picture man has simply taken a leaf out of the politician's book. The stump speech of the demagogue and the editorial of the

muckraker have been dramatized by the "movies." Slanders too "raw" in picture form for the home market, have been sent abroad to educate people as to the ways and doings of Americans. It might be in order to denounce the picture men for being party to a scheme in which conditions in their country are presented in an absolutely false light. For painting such false pictures they deserve the contempt of all patriotic men.

But in the same breath we should denounce the demagogue and muckraker, nor should we forget the blame resting upon all these who give patronage and support to the yellow publications whose chief stock in trade is open falsehood and covert insinuation.

## Keeping Out the Japanese

IN spite of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Great Britain is quite as much opposed to racial amalgamation as is the State of California. The retiring Premier of Australia—the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher—expresses the inestimable benefit the California alien legislation has been to that commonwealth. "It has fully awakened the mass of our people," said he, "to the dangers of a possible influx of aliens of the Japanese coolie order, and their acquirement of Government and other lands in the various states. The people of Australia have been possessed of greater or lesser political fears in recent years, but the spectre of land ownership by aliens is now fully before them and they will see to it that it does not remain longer than during another session of Parliament." The attitude of Great Britain's dependencies has always been hostile to racial amalgamation or equality. The California incident will produce simply a stiffening up of that policy. Japan ought to give attention to the hostile attitude of Great Britain, or should not expect of us more than she demands of her British ally.

## Leslie's War Correspondent Visits Bulgarian Prisoners of War

(Continued from page 223)

with the switch became restless as I talked with the prisoner so I moved away. I am still marveling at the loyalty of this man who showed a refinement far above his fellow countrymen and who gave up perhaps a life position in a New York hospital to come

home to join the army. His pay as a soldier amounted to perhaps two dollars per month and he was giving the best years of his life to the service. These are but a few of the men I have found both in the Serbian and Bulgarian armies who gave up good positions in America to fight for their native land.

Just as I was starting up the steps a swarthy prisoner came running toward me, asking whether or not I spoke German. I shook my head and passed on. It seemed that a considerable part of the Bulgarian army is composed of men who have been in foreign lands. At the top of the first flight of stairs, I turned and looked back over the motley crowd of Bulgarians with the Serbian guards among them. They were laughing and talking with each other, perhaps about the pictures I had made, for this was an incident out of the ordinary at the fort. Standing alone was the fair haired Bulgarian who had lived at New Rochelle. He had followed me as far as he was allowed to go and as I looked toward him he raised his hat in a courtly manner. Even when I reached the top of the stairs he was still standing alone. Did his loyalty to his country waver—did he regret leaving America after all?

The prisoners at the fortress are receiving the same food as that given to the Serbian recruits at the barracks in Belgrade—meat and bread. The meat is boiled in huge kettles and a certain portion is given to each man in his soup dish. The bread used, while rather dark in color is very nourishing. In case of illness the prisoners receive quite as good treatment as the Serbians, and all this is done with the full knowledge of the cruelties practiced by the Bulgars on the Serbians.

Just before leaving the upper fort I had an example of the Serbian soldier's fidelity to his orders. There was a beautiful view from a certain part of the fort and my courier was anxious that I should see the Danube from this point; so we drove to the place with the soldier who had been our guide. The sentry nearly refused to allow us to go to the point. "But, madame has an order from the minister of War," said the courier producing my official pass. The sentry remained obdurate. He declared that he could not read and his orders were to allow no one to pass. Coaxing was useless and it was not until the sergeant who had given him that order came to the place and told the old sentry that it was all right for us to pass. A photograph showing the barracks and flooded land along the Danube river was made from the spot so carefully guarded.

## Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

EMILE OLLIVIER, the famous French politician who was Premier of France under Napoleon III, died at Anney, France, August 20th. Ollivier was the Minister who "with a light heart" assumed all responsibility for France's disastrous war with Germany in 1870-71. After the French defeats Ollivier retired from the Cabinet and later went into exile in Italy. Several years later he returned to France and made a determined, but unsuccessful, effort to reenter political life. He was the author of several historical works.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, a lawyer, who was at the head of the Clan-na-Gael at time of the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago, which attracted worldwide attention, died at Chicago, August 21st, aged 66.

ADMIRAL COUNT VON WELLENBURG of the Austrian Navy had both legs shattered by a gun explosion at Pola, Austria, August 21st, and died the next day. He was President of the Naval Technical Commission.

SOL Y ORTEGA, one of the best known republican leaders in Spain, died at Barcelona, August 21st.

DR. FRANK R. WHITE director of education of the Philippine insular government, died at Manila, August 17. He was one of the first American teachers sent to the Philippines in 1901, and he rose from grade to grade until he became the head of the educational system of the islands 4 years ago.

J. B. CREIGHTON, founder of the town of Creighton, Mo., a widely known financier and railway president, died at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 21, aged 94.

MRS. OWEN WISTER, of Philadelphia, wife of the novelist and prominent in civic betterment work, died at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Aug. 24, aged 44.



**A GREAT RAILROAD'S IMMENSE REPAIRING PLANT**

Big shops at Readville, Massachusetts, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which cover 175 acres, and employ 2500 men, nearly all skilled workers, earning an aggregate of nearly \$2,000,000 a year. These are among the largest repair shops in the country. About 45 locomotives, 175 passenger and 500 freight cars are repaired in these establishments every month. The locomotive shop is said to be the most modern of its kind. It is 1250 feet long, 150 wide and employs 950 men. A locomotive needing repairs starts in at one end of the shop and comes out at the other, receiving necessary treatment at different stages of its journey, and emerging completely overhauled and "as good as new." In this shop the New Haven proposes to equip all its locomotives with a superheating device at a cost of \$1,000,000, adding 20 per cent. to the hauling capacity of the engines and saving 20 per cent. on fuel and 25 per cent. on water consumption. The Readville plant also includes a general storehouse from which supplies are sent all over the system.



# Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1863

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, issues of September, 1863

September, 1863.

The valuation of New York city property, as assessed for taxes for the present year, amounts to the enormous aggregate of \$594,154,543. The total amount required to be raised by tax for 1863 will be \$11,788,457.95, making the rate of tax required to produce the amount needed 1.98 40-100 on the dollar of valuations, or a fraction less than two per cent. This information will be useful to taxpayers. By ascertaining the amount for which they are assessed they can calculate beforehand how much they will have to pay.

Mr. Francis, proprietor of the Troy Times, a little newspaper destroyed during a recent riot, has sent in his bill for damages, the amount, \$10,486.

Six hundred and thirty-seven bales of cotton were sold on Government account at Cincinnati, at prices ranging between 37 and 58 cents. The whole amount yielded about \$160,000.

A gang of thieves, who said they belonged to Colt's Confederate cavalry, on Aug. 20, robbed the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Carrollton, of \$100,000 in gold, and \$30,000 in bills.

The fate of the surgeons of Berdan's Sharpshooters is an evidence of the daring exhibited by everybody in that organization. Dr. Marshall, formerly surgeon of the first regiment, was taken prisoner at Hanover Court House while in discharge of his duties, and died from disease contracted while in attendance on his fellow prisoners at Richmond. Surgeon Brennam, his successor, is now dangerously ill from wounds received during the battle of Gettysburg. Dr. A. C. Williams, surgeon of the Second Regiment, has just been discharged from the service on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville, where, in the very front of the battle, he won for himself the title of "the Fighting Doctor." In this organization it is required that all whose duties are at the front, including even surgeons and chaplains, shall be at their posts at whatever risk. It is the pride of the corps that no man of any position in it will avoid the post of danger when his place is there.

The Legislature of Iowa has passed an act permitting soldiers in the field to vote for State candidates.

It is an old saying that one willing man is worth a dozen unwilling ones. This would seem to apply to the conscripts, for they take every opportunity of deserting. Many threaten to shoot their officers in the first battles, while others declare they will go over to the enemy. Although this would be jumping into the fire to get out of the frying pan, there is no calculating on what men will do when laboring under a sense of wrong.

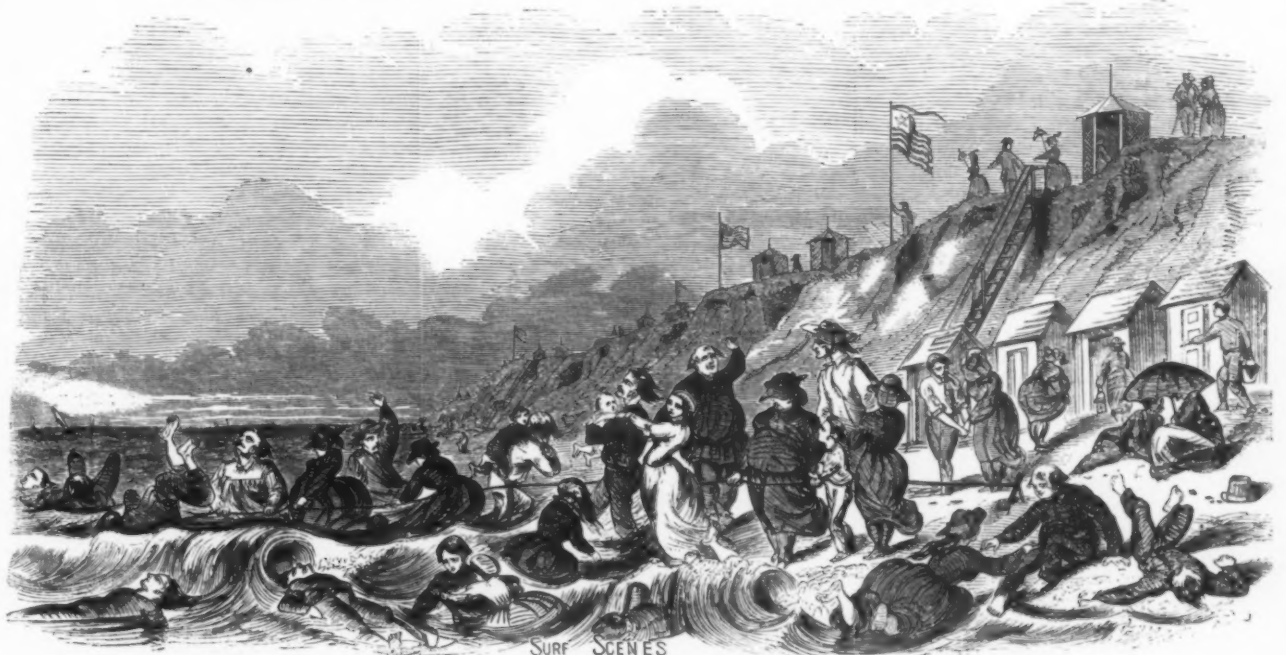
Miss Schwartz, a damsel of 15, and a resident of Cole County, Missouri, upon being ordered by three guerillas to open the door of her father's house took a revolver and declared that none should enter except over her dead body, warning them off at the same time. Seeing her determined, the robbers rode off. Gen. Brown has made this act of heroism the subject of a special and complimentary order, and Gov. Hall, on behalf of the loyal citizens of Missouri, has presented her with a splendid revolver, worth a hundred dollars.



MY DAUGHTER MR FITZ-NOODLE



WHO IS THAT PA?



SURF SCENES



MUD PIES



CATCHING A CRAB

JOLLY TIMES AT THE SEASIDE

Even during the harrowing days of the Civil War people sought relief and amusement during sweltering weather at the seashore. The above illustrations show typical scenes on summer days half a century ago at the famous resort, Long Branch, N. J. Sketched by Leslie's special artist, Mr. Blapham.

Drop by drop we learn something about Miss Bradton. One of those cormorants called publishers who roost on the tree of knowledge has become bankrupt. He attributes his failure to publishing a novel by Miss Bradton some seven years ago called "Three Times Dead," which must be one-third the killing of a cat, perhaps a

kitten. She was then an actress at the Hull Theater, and performed under the name of Jane Seton. The Solomon of the Bench, Judge Rains, actually said that the bankrupt cormorant had a claim upon the authoress because her novel did not make his fortune.

Charles Lamb quaintly

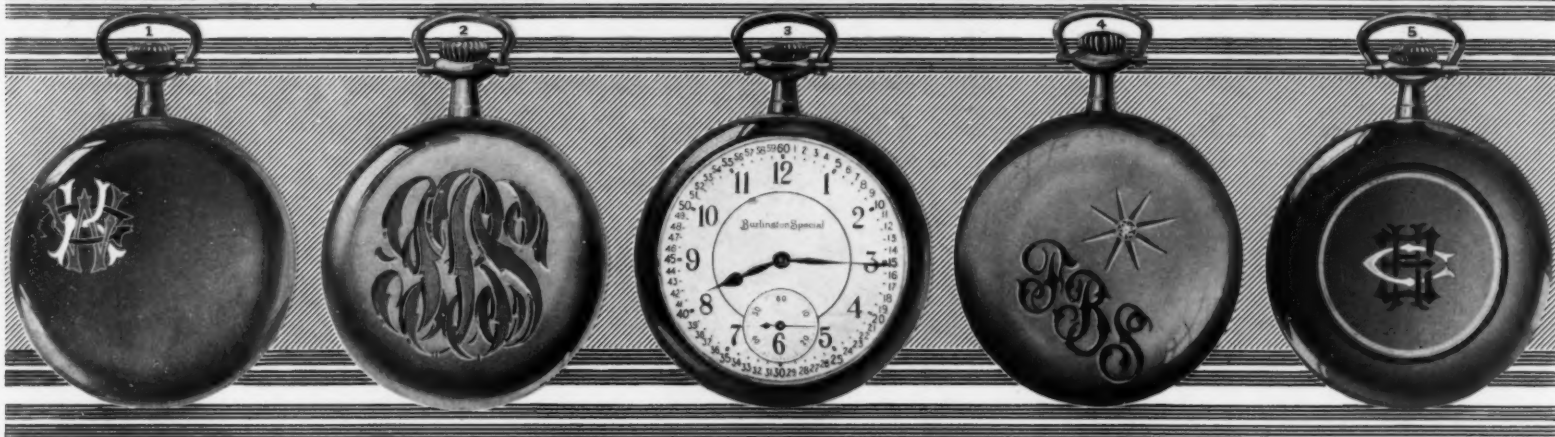
said: "One cannot bear to pay for articles he used to get for nothing. When Adam laid out his first penny upon nonpareils at some stall in Mesopotamia, I think it went hard with him, reflecting upon his goodly orchard, where he had so many for nothing."

The widow of Runjeet Singh, the famous Chief of the

Sikhs, died in London lately. This would be truly a romance.

Gen. Meade has directed, in view of the services troops may at any time be called upon to perform, that the wives of officers and soldiers be removed from within the lines of the army.





# Just Out! Superb New Ideas In Watch Cases!

The latest products of the craft. Exquisitely beautiful. Your own initials handsomely engraved on the superb gold strata case—guaranteed for 25 years. Your choice of **Inlay Enamel Monograms, Block and Ribbon Monograms, Diamond Set, Lodge, French Art, Dragon Designs.** Open face or hunting cases, ladies' or gentlemen's 12 and 16 sizes. A watch to suit every taste. At the rock-bottom price.

Sold  
on  
a direct  
unlimited  
guarantee

## The Burlington Watch

Sold  
on  
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The masterpiece of watch manufacture—19 jewels, adjusted to the second—adjusted to positions—adjusted to temperatures—adjusted to isochronism. Open face or hunting case, ladies' or gentlemen's sizes.

## Special! A Remarkable Special Offer!

For reasons explained in our letter to you (special trade reasons) you can now get *direct* the Superb Burlington Watch at the rock-bottom price—the same price that **even the wholesale jeweler must pay**—and in order to encourage everybody to secure this watch at once, purchasers may pay this rock-bottom price *direct* from us either for cash or \$2.50 a month on this great special offer! We send the watch on approval, *prepaid*.

Sent—No Money Down—Prepaid Remember, the highest grade watch *direct* (for special reasons, now) at the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay! You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you want this *exceptional* offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch. Read the coupon.

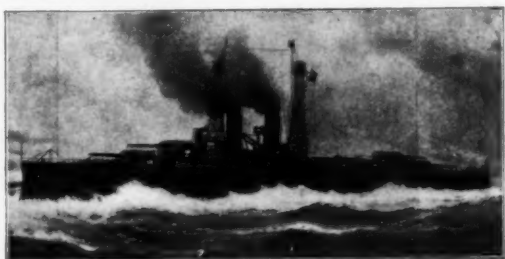
## Send Coupon for Our New Book on Watches

Learn the inside facts about watch prices, and the many superior points of the Burlington over double-priced products. Also illustrations of all the newest up-to-date ideas in exquisite watches, and our letter to you sending the rock-bottom price *direct*. Just send the coupon, or a letter, or a postal. Write today—now.

**Burlington Watch Co.**  
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## Send for Our Latest Catalog

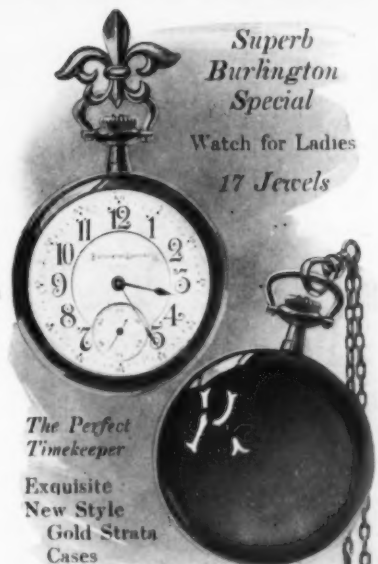
Sent to any address free. Illustrates all the beautiful up-to-date designs and tells the story of the Burlington offered now **DIRECT**. Wherever the Burlington Special has been introduced it has gained in popularity. Ask any railroad man what he thinks of the Burlington Special. Railroad men everywhere have learned that here is a watch that will live up to all requirements and more and yet they can get it at a fair price. One man who worked in the boiler room of the one of the largest automobile factories took advantage of our offer and got a Burlington. He found that it kept time to the second under all conditions and in all temperatures on account of its accurate adjustment to temperature. Now the other men in the boiler rooms carry Burlingtons. A western rancher who spends nearly eight hours a day in the saddle bought a Burlington. Even though he intentionally gave it exceptionally hard usage and submitted it to innumerable tests it maintains its reputation for accuracy. (The Burlington is adjusted to all positions.) Since that time scores of Burlingtons have been sold to his neighbors. Now read about the Burlington in the United States Navy.



## In the United States Navy

timepieces that are absolutely accurate are essential. Every fighting vessel in the U. S. Navy has the Burlington Watch aboard. The S. S. Connecticut alone has over 200 Burlingtons aboard; the Battleship Georgia has 159 Burlingtons; the new dreadnought Wyoming already has over 100 watches. Many other battleships, such as the New Hampshire, North Carolina, Minnesota, have over 100 Burlington Specials aboard.

The constant vibration, the extreme heat in the boiler rooms, the cold salt air and the change of climate from the Arctic to the Tropical are the most severe tests on a watch. If a watch will stand up and give accurate service aboard a man-of-war it will stand up anywhere. That is why we consider the wonderful success of the Burlington in our Navy the greatest victory the Burlington has ever won.



## New Ideas In Watch Cases

1. **Inlay Enamel Monograms.** Your choice of any initials in any colors. The latest design. The newest product of designers' art.
2. **Ribbon Monogram.** You may have your own initials handsomely engraved on the gold strata case by hand. A justly popular design.
3. **Montgomery Dials.** Every minute numbered. Especially popular with railroad men.
4. **Diamond Set Initial Cases.** The glitter of a diamond on the back of gold cases quadruples the beautiful effect of the gold. These gems are not chips, but 1/4 carat, pure white, genuine full cut and faceted diamonds.
5. **Inlay Enamel Monograms.** Another of the newest designs. The latest fad in watch cases. Extremely popular.
6. **Masonic Design.** This is only one of the handsome lodge designs you have to choose from. The emblem of any lodge, order or fraternity will be engraved on the superb gold strata case by hand.
7. **The Burlington Special Dial.** Plain, easily read, one of the neatest and most popular designs ever offered.
8. **French Art Designs.** Something entirely new in fine art watches. The entire background has a deep, rich velvety appearance which is impossible to reproduce in an illustration.
9. **The Burlington Special Dial** is very popular in the ladies' size watches.
10. **Inlay Enamel Monogram.** For the woman who wants the latest of cases and one that is distinctively individual. Scores of other exquisite designs for ladies' and gentlemen's watches.

## The Movement!

In connection with our sweeping *direct* offer we have selected our *finest* highest grade watch for a special offer direct to the people.  
**Material:** The finest that money can buy.  
**Workmen:** World renowned experts in their lines.  
**The Jewels:** 19 finest grade selected genuine imported rubies and sapphires, absolutely flawless. (It is well understood in the railroad business that 19 jewels is the proper number for maximum efficiency.)  
**Factory Fitted and factory tested.** Fitted right at the factory into the case made for that watch—and re-timed after fitting. No looseness or wearing of the parts. No rattle or jar.  
**Adjustment:** Adjusted to temperature AND isochronism AND positions. The most rigid tests.

## Watch Book Coupon Burlington Watch Co.

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Please send me (without obligations prepaid) your free book on watches and copy of your \$1,000 challenge, with explanation of your cash, or \$2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

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